

COMMENT OF
THE DAY

Chou's Message

IT did not take anti-Communist observers at Bandung long to imagine that they had "seen through" Mr Chou En-lai's brief, almost perfunctory peace message to America on Saturday. It was, they said, ambiguous, platitudinous, aimed at appeasing sceptical delegates at the Afro-Asian talks rather than convincing Washington and was very probably insincere. That assessment may be correct, even realistic if the ulterior motive is accepted.

As it stands, Mr Chou's bald statement of principle appears superficially as a welcome change to the bellicose and truculent attitude formerly adopted by Peking on this question, and its sincerity or insincerity depends entirely upon the interpretation put upon it. His qualifying remarks in Bandung yesterday tend to promote suspicions that it may only have been a propaganda move. A first need, therefore, is that China should amplify and clarify its intentions.

If a ceasefire is to be discussed then the meeting must naturally include the two civil war combatants—the Communists and the Nationalists. But at this point it is possible to understand the shrewd realism of Mr Chou's appeal. America, as President Eisenhower has often said, would gladly welcome an end to the present tension. But this cannot be said of the Nationalists.

Their raison d'être is not merely to endure a precarious survival on Formosa. It is, in the words of all leading Nationalists, to return to the mainland. In their eyes a ceasefire would be the first stage to an ignominious retirement and it would amount to a complete renunciation of their claims to the mainland government and a denial of their justification to remain on Formosa. It would seem, therefore, that if the Communists genuinely wanted a ceasefire there would be far more point in dealing with America, rather than the recalcitrant Nationalists.

THERE is another aspect: Mr Chou's statement may be genuine. In which case it requires careful examination by America. If it is felt China is sincere, there is every justification for putting world peace above the aspirations of the Kuomintang.

Legally, Washington is right in insisting on the Nationalists' attendance at any talks on Formosa's future but it would be their duty at the same time to ensure a successful outcome of the negotiations by impressing upon Taipei the urgency and potential danger of the present situation. A reasonable observation would be that the Nationalists would not succumb to this view easily and that if the Americans attempted to convince them of the justice of the Western allies' cause, it would be an extremely difficult undertaking. But not, in the long run, impossible.

It was foolish of Mr Chou to qualify his statement yesterday to the effect that a Formosa settlement would not necessarily bring an end to tension. That statement, which amounts to a virtual contradiction of his earlier message, has possibly cost him a lot of the Asian sympathy he gained the day before. It suggests, too, that Peking is scrambling to retrieve its former position of determination at least for the time being. Formosa's future, however, must be settled in a final agreement with the Western Powers and it would be wrong for either China or America to prejudge that event.

"Ease Tension" Talks Dominant Subject In Washington, London, Moscow and Bandung REACTIONS TO OFFERS BY CHOU AND BULGANIN

THE QUESTION OF EAST AND WEST TALKS ON A NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS DESIGNED TO EASE WORLD TENSION WAS LAST NIGHT DOMINATING DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS IN SEVERAL CAPITALS. IMPORTANT REACTIONS BOTH TO CHOU EN-LAI'S SUGGESTION THAT COMMUNIST CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES SHOULD DISCUSS THE PROBLEM OF FORMOSA, AND TO MARSHAL BULGANIN'S INDICATED WILLINGNESS TO NEGOTIATE WITH THE WEST, COMING FROM WASHINGTON AND LONDON. SIR ANTHONY EDEN IS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN IMPRESSED BY BOTH STATEMENTS, AND IN WASHINGTON THE SUGGESTION HAS BEEN MADE THAT ANOTHER INVITATION MIGHT BE EXTENDED TO PEKING TO ATTEND A SPECIAL SESSION OF THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL FOR THE PURPOSE OF TRYING TO SETTLE THE FUTURE OF FORMOSA. BELOW ARE STORIES CABLED FROM VARIOUS WORLD CENTRES ON THESE SUBJECTS.

Eden Considers Statements Are Significant

London, Apr. 24.

An authoritative source said here today Sir Anthony Eden held as "significant" statements by Marshal Nikolai Bulganin and Chou En-lai, the Soviet and Communist Chinese Premiers, indicating willingness to negotiate with the West.

The Prime Minister and his Foreign Secretary, Mr. Harold Macmillan, have together studied the fullest available reports of Marshal Bulganin's statement to reporters in Moscow, and Mr Chou's speech in Bandung.

Reports received in London of Marshal Bulganin's remarks differed in emphasis on whether he was referring to a Big Four meeting of heads of Governments or normal diplomatic negotiations.

But the Foreign Office here took them seriously enough to make a formal statement saying Britain would "be glad to take part in talks at any level."

"As it has already been made clear, the British Government will be glad to take part in talks at any level that can be agreed between heads of governments or foreign ministers."

"Discussions about this are expected to take place between the Western allies within the next week or two."

Diplomatic observers here said the anxiety of the government to indicate its receptiveness to any Communist overtures might in part stem from parliamentary considerations.

Ever since Sir Anthony Eden—known to be less enthusiastic about talks "at the summit"—than was Sir Winston Churchill—had taken over the premiership, he had been charged by the Labour opposition with failing to pursue the initiative of his illustrious predecessor.

With a general election due next month, the government was determined to do all it could to show that the allegations were unfounded.

DISCUSSIONS

The Western consultations, mentioned by the Foreign Office today, include a conference of British, French, American and West German officials starting here on Wednesday, and talks among the Western ministers themselves in Paris in the first weeks of May.

The Western officials will be meeting as a "study group" to prepare for possible high-level negotiations with Russia about the re-unification of Germany and European security.

Their tasks will be to draft recommendations to their governments about the terms on which the West should approach Moscow for a foreign ministers' meeting, and a detailed brief for the re-unification of Germany as such a conference.

WELCOMED

The declared willingness of Mr Chou to discuss the Formosa Straits crisis with the United States was welcomed by official quarters as a welcome sign that the past intransigence of the Peking Government might be giving way to a more conciliatory attitude.

But British fully supports the American view that Nationalist China must be a party to any negotiations about the fate of the Formosa islands.

It was noted here that Mr Chou said nothing to indicate a modification of his past refusal to deal with the Nationalists.

Official sources here do not, however, regard this or today's Nationalist Chinese statement refusing to sit with the Communists as insuperable obstacles.

It was recalled that this had long been the declared attitude of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, who when he was asked to agree to Communist China's attendance at the United Nations Security Council debate on Formosa—Reuter.

Chou And Menon Meeting Today

Bandung, Apr. 25.

Chou En-lai and Krishna Menon, India's top foreign affairs expert, will today, Monday, discuss United States reaction to Communist China's proposal for Formosa negotiations, usually reliable sources said.

The Chinese Communist Prime Minister, last night, again expressed his willingness to sit down and enter into negotiations with the United States to settle the question of relaxing and eliminating tension in the Taiwan area.

His resignation came in his speech to the final session of the Asian-African conference, a few hours after United States reaction was known here.

But Chou En-lai made no reference to the American State Department's statement which insisted that Nationalist China must be an equal party to any negotiations.

NOT A REJECTION

He did, however, add that any negotiations "should not in the slightest degree affect demands of the Chinese people to exercise their sovereign rights in liberating Taiwan."

Diplomatic observers wondered why he made this assertion at this stage.

Mr Mohammed Ali, Pakistan's Prime Minister, said yesterday he did not consider the United States reaction a "total rejection."

He thought that the United States was anxious to have evidence of China's sincerity and wanted a "psychological atmosphere" to be created for friendly negotiations.

The American statement, in fact, listed some ways in which China could give this evidence. It was now for Chou En-lai to make the next move, the observers thought, and said that the next few weeks would show whether or not the door was closed.—Reuter.

Reprieve For 613 Austrians

Moscow, Apr. 24.

The Supreme Soviet has agreed to reprieve 613 Austrian citizens serving terms of imprisonment in the Soviet Union, the Soviet news agency, Tass, reported today.

Tass said the decision was taken as a result of representations made to Minister Voroshilov, Soviet President, by Chancellor Julius Raab, of Austria, and to mark the tenth anniversary of Austria's liberation.

A further 74 prisoners "convicted of particularly serious crimes" would be handed over to the Austrian authorities as "war criminals," the announcement said.

Another 20 Austrian civilians will continue to serve sentences for espionage against the Soviet Union "on behalf of German intelligence organizations."

They will be handed over to the Austrian authorities when the Soviet armies leave Austria.—Reuter.

Security Council Invitation May Be Renewed

Washington, Apr. 24.

Western diplomats here today examined the possibility of renewing the United Nations invitation to Communist China to discuss a Formosa ceasefire in the Security Council.

Authoritative sources said a New Zealand request to the Chairman of the Security Council to re-issue the invitation—coldly rejected by Communist China in January as an intrusion on an internal issue, but still on the Council's agenda—was under active consideration as a way to exploit Mr Chou En-lai's offer to negotiate a relaxation of Far Eastern tension.

But no firm decision has been taken pending the return of President Eisenhower and Mr John Foster Dulles, the Secretary of State, to Washington from a week-long "holidays" late today or early tomorrow.

Such a course, it was pointed out, would fill two of the necessary criteria proposed by the United States for discussion of the Formosa emergency.

It would mean that Nationalist China would take part in the discussions, without either the Communists or Nationalist government agreeing to formally recognize by sitting across a limited conference table. Nationalist China is already represented on the Security Council.

China would be accepting what the United States termed "the outstanding invitation by the United Nations to participate in discussions to end hostilities in the Formosa region."

SLIM HOPE

But most authorities here thought it was a slim hope that China would accept the invitation.

It was generally thought that Mr Chou En-lai's specific aim was to disrupt negotiations with the United States with its tacit implication of at least token recognition.

This view was strengthened by reports authoritatively circulated though not officially confirmed—that last February he suggested Sino-American talks in a secret letter to Mr Dag Hammarskjöld, the United Nations Secretary-General.

These reports said the United States then rejected this suggestion, insisting as it does now that Nationalist China must have a voice in deliberations affecting Formosa.

Though cautious about prospects of a quick Formosa settlement, the majority opinion among American and friendly diplomats was that Mr Chou's offer represented the first big break since the threat of war over Formosa and the offshore islands started building up last September.

A RETREAT

The Communist Premier's offer was seen as a retreat from the policy his country had unthinkingly followed for months, rejecting all suggestions for mediation on Formosa as an infringement of sovereign rights. He still maintains that his country retains the right to "liberate" Formosa.

But analysts' motives for Mr Chou En-lai's move, some diplomats suggested, was the critical climate he had met at the Bandung Afro-Asian conference.

Gaol Guards Indicted

Tokyo, Apr. 24.

The Kanburo procurator's office today indicted three gaol guards on a charge of allegedly beating a prisoner to death.

Three guards of Kanburo gaol in Hokkaido, Japan's northernmost island, were accused of beating up Kishi Ichisaki, 44. They were also accused of standing him under cold water showers in winter.

Ichisaki died last March due to internal haemorrhage, police said.—China Mail Special.

Gang Who Slew Boys Captured

Nairobi, Apr. 24.

Troops and police today captured ten Mau Mau—including three women and two children—believed to be members of the gang responsible for the killing of two British schoolboys on the outskirts of Nairobi last week, police said here tonight.

The gang were all Kikuyu. One of the women had an air rifle belonging to the younger of the two boys, the police said.

Two homemade guns and some ammunition were also recovered.

The gangsters were cornered and captured after a day-long hunt in and around the European suburb of Spring Valley. Four were wounded and the remainder captured unhurt.

One gangster was shot and captured almost on the doorstep of a group of European-occupied houses where families and children were playing in the gardens.

A senior police officer said here tonight: "We have got the gang responsible for the school-boy murders."

Terrorists slashed and stabbed to death the two boys—13-year-old Christopher Twomey and 15-year-old Geoffrey Bony—on the Ruwaka area, seven miles north of here last Wednesday.—Reuter.

SUCCUMBS TO HIS WOUNDS

Damascus, Apr. 24.

Wassil Hourani, brother of the Arab Resurrection Socialist Party leader, Akram Hourani, died in an Aleppo hospital today from wounds received last Sunday in a clash between Party members and the family of the deposed Syrian President Brigadier-General Adib Shishakli.

During the clash at Hama, 80 miles south of Aleppo, Ghaleb Shishakli, a former parliamentary deputy and a cousin of the ex-President, was killed.

Brigadier Shishakli was exiled a year ago after being overthrown by the Army which restored President Hafez el Assad, whom Shishakli had ousted in 1951.—Reuter.

MINISTER TO GO ON TOUR

London, Apr. 24.

The Earl of Home, Britain's new Commonwealth Relations Minister, plans to leave on an extended tour of the Commonwealth after parliament has risen in August. It was officially announced today.

He will first visit Australia and New Zealand and hopes to visit other Commonwealth countries on his way home, the announcement added. A further announcement will be made later.

The 51-year-old Earl, formerly Minister of State at the Scottish Office, was given the new post by Sir Anthony Eden when the new Prime Minister slightly reshuffled his Cabinet after taking over from Sir Winston Churchill.

The Earl of Home's appointment on April 24 was followed by attacks in Australian newspapers, which complained that the new minister had no first-hand knowledge of Commonwealth countries.—Reuter.

Baby Saved From Death

King's Lynn, Apr. 24.

An 18-month-old baby was lifted from her pram today a few minutes before a tanker, carrying 3,000 gallons of jet fuel, ran off the road and crashed it against the wall of a block of flats.

The driver of the 18-ton tanker escaped with bruises, China Mail Special.

EISENHOWER SPEECH

The reaction of congressmen, interviewed about Mr Chou's offer, generally followed the cautious tone of the State Department—with a notable exception. Senator Walter George, Democrat, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who declared "unhesitatingly" that the United States should accept the offer.

President Eisenhower will make a major speech in New York tomorrow and there was speculation today whether he would reply to Mr Chou En-lai's offer.

Before the Chinese Prime Minister made his statement, it was announced at the White House that Mr Eisenhower's main topic would be foreign trade. He is speaking at the annual meeting of the Associated Press, the American co-operative news agency.—Reuter.

Stole Punt Trying To Join Legion

Dover, Apr. 24.

Two 22-year-old men were put on probation here yesterday for stealing a punt to get to France and join the Foreign Legion.

Police said the men got lost in a mist and the punt grounded on the Goodwin Sands. They had to be towed back to shore.—China Mail Special.

London Drought

London, Apr. 24.

The official drought in the London area continued today. Drought occurs when 15 consecutive days pass without 0.1 of an inch of rain being recorded.

Rain was last recorded at Ken on April 7.—China Mail Special.

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Rain was last recorded at Ken on April 7.—China Mail Special.

If you like beer you'll love Schlitz

In Schlitz you taste the richness of time, the essence of care and the perfection of skill. Schlitz is brewed with just the kiss of the hops...not a trace of harsh bitterness.

© 1954 Schlitz Brewing Co., Milwaukee, Wis. Brewed in N.Y., Los Angeles, Calif.



KING'S PRINTS EMPIRE

AT 2.30, 5.00, 7.15 & 9.30 P.M. AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.40 p.m. AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.40 P.M.

4 SHOWS TO-DAY!

GRACE KELLY

ACADEMY AWARD WINNER

For Best Actress of the Year

BING GRACE WILLIAM
CROSBY KELLY HOLDEN
THE COUNTRY
GIRL
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE

EXTRA! ADDED ATTRACTION

comprising 20 minutes of highlights from
Paramount's
First 10 Attractions
in VistaVision

TO-DAY AT 7.30 P.M.

團劇花春麗

MAYFLOWER CANTONESE OPERA CO.

PLAYERS

Ho Fai-fan Yu Lai-chen Lo Yim-hing
Leung Shing-po Liang Chi-paak Mak Ping-wing
Admissions: \$8.90, \$6.00, \$4.70 & \$2.40 Tax Incl.

NEW YORK GREAT WORLD

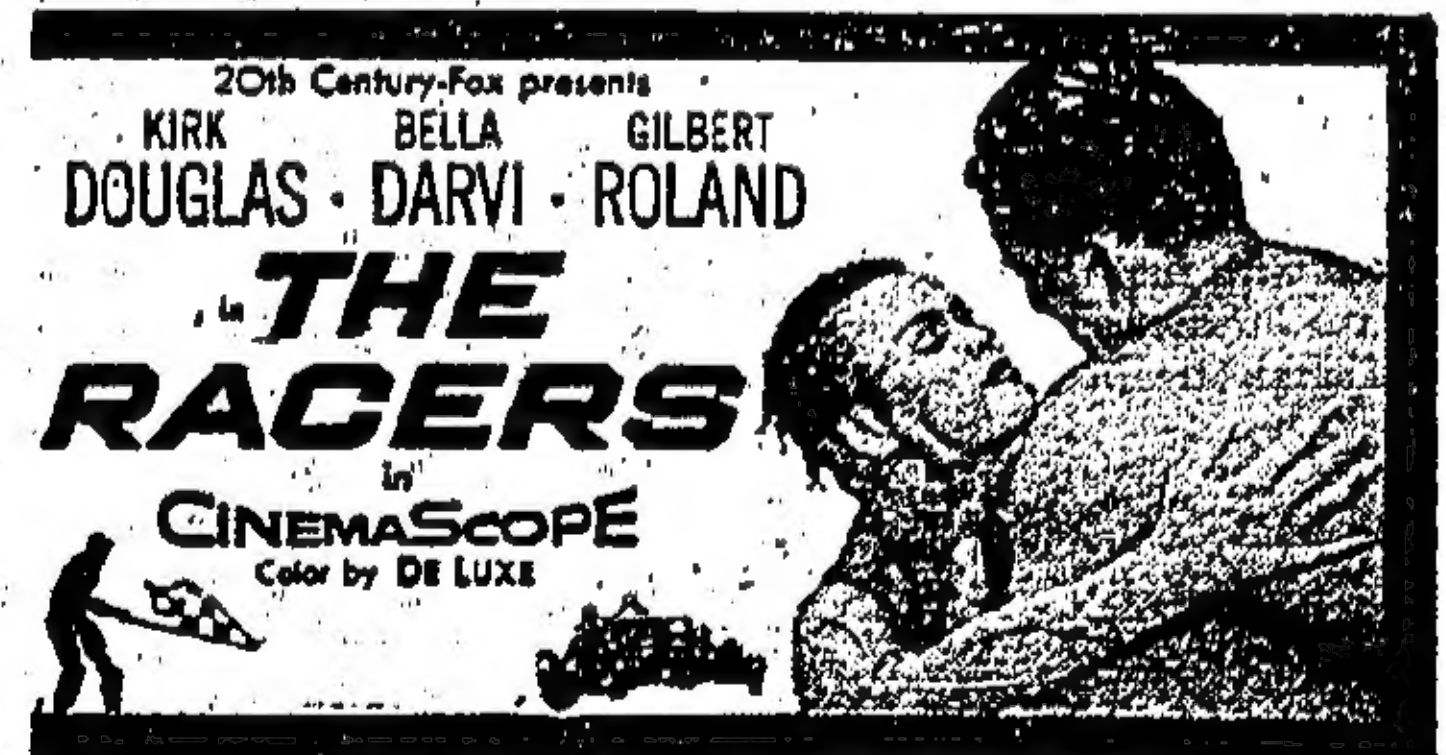
CAUSEWAY BAY, TEL. 78721 KOWLOON, TEL. 53500

TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 and 9.30 P.M.

CHARLIE
CHAPLIN
MODERN
TIMES
The Movie That Set the Whole World
Laughing. Is Doing It Again!

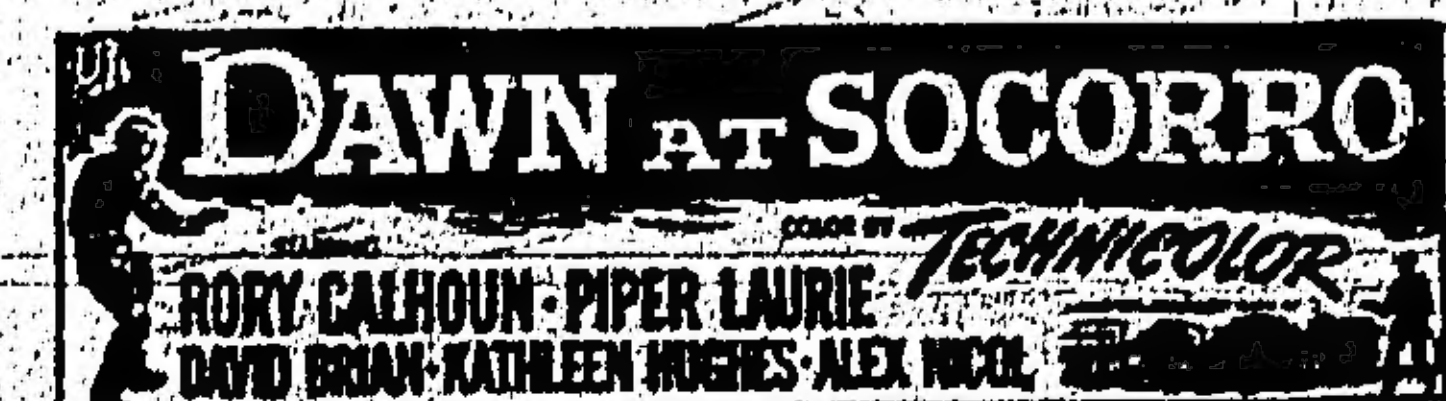
ROXY & BROADWAY

★ SHOWING TO-DAY ★

Owing to length of picture please note change of times:
AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.40 P.M.KIRK BELLA GILBERT
DOUGLAS DARVI ROLAND
THE
RACERS
CINEMASCOPE
Color by DE LUXE

In the WONDER OF 4-Track, HIGH-FIDELITY,

STEREOPHONIC SOUND!

ADDED ATTRACTION! CINEMASCOPE Short Subject
"BIRTHDAY PARADE" in GLORIOUS COLOUR.FINAL TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.
ON PANORAMIC SCREENRORY CALHOUN-PIPER LAURIE
DAVID BRIAN-KATHLEEN HUGHES-ALEX NICOL
TECHNICOLOR

To-morrow: "FRANCIS JOINS WACS"

Tornado Kills Three In Alabama



Sir Winston and Lady Churchill pictured outside the Villa Politi in Syracuse (Italy) where they have arrived for a two-week holiday. Lady Churchill carries her left arm in a sling following an attack of neuritis.—Express Photo.

TWO CHURCHES
BLOWN AWAY

Chicago, Apr. 24.

A storm front that touched off wind, rain and hailstorms moved eastward today, bringing warnings of possible tornadoes in Indiana and Michigan.

A tornado struck near Hartselle, Alabama, this morning, killing three persons and injuring 20 others.

At Richmond, Kentucky, a tornado swept through the campus of Eastern Kentucky State College, destroying one house, unroofing others and smashing windows.

Weekend weather violence stretched from Texas to Illinois, with tornadoes also reported at Clarendon, Arkansas, near Tarkenton, Missouri, and east of Wewoka, Oklahoma.

DUST CLOUDED SKIES

Winds hit peaks of 70 miles an hour at Gaymon, Oklahoma, and dust clouded skies over Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Texas, reducing visibility to zero in many places. The dust storms postponed baseball games in West Texas and New Mexico.

The tornado near Hartselle cut a path of damage a quarter of a mile wide and five miles long, destroying or damaging at least 10 homes. Two churches were blown away.

It was a gloomy Sunday almost everywhere. The Midwest was sunless and showers were reported over parts of New England, Virginia and Washington. There were snow and showers in Idaho and Montana.

Freezing temperatures were reported over most of the Nebraska panhandle. At Mullian Pass, Montana, it was 18 degrees.

The twister which struck near Hartselle dipped down across a small mountain range at Piney Grove and flattened homes and uprooted trees during a ten-mile march across rural Alabama. The "glowing red" tornado crashed down and left a path of destruction across rich farmlands.

The three killed were a middle-aged farm couple, who died when their home on top of the Piney Grove Mountain was smashed, and a 10-year-old girl. Witnesses said the funeral was "glowing red" from lightning inside its cone. The Alabama Highway Patrol estimated the property damage at \$250,000.—United Press.

SEATO TALKS

Manila, Apr. 24.

Seventy-five military experts from the eight Southeast Asia treaty nations meet at Baguio tomorrow to discuss plans for strengthening the SEATO collective defence system set up at Manila last year.

The week's conference is being attended by Britain, the United States, Australia, New Zealand, France, Pakistan, Thailand and the Philippines.—Reuter.

SOUTH AFRICA-INDIA TALKS
BREAK DOWN AGAINNew Delhi, Apr. 24.
ATTEMPTS to initiate talks between India and South Africa on the treatment of Indians in the Union have broken down, according to the texts of telegrams exchanged between the two Governments released today. South Africa told India she was reluctantly obliged "to abandon the attempts because of 'unfounded charges and misseemly attacks' by Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister. In a telegram to India last December, South Africa, while

denying the right of other Governments to concern themselves with the problem, proposed talks to seek a solution acceptable to the Union Government.

India welcomed the suggestion, but denied that the issue was of purely South African domestic concern. (Indians originally went to South Africa to work on Natal sugar plantations. Most of the estimated 400,000 Indians now live in Natal but only in Cape Province do they have any

political or municipal franchise.) Their welfare has long been a matter of dispute between the two countries, and has been ventilated at the United Nations. Round-table talks were planned in 1950, but India withdrew from the proposed discussions in protest after South Africa enforced residential segregation on racial groups through its group areas act. Developments finally lapsed last June when India closed her South African office.—Reuter.

Bridegroom Stole
Car And
Missed Wedding

Paris, Apr. 24.

Looking very dignified with a tricolour sash across his stomach, the Mayor of Lucon, Western France, was waiting to marry Albert Seguin and his bride, Marie.

All the guests were assembled there. The ceremony was to take place at ten o'clock in the morning, but at eleven o'clock the couple had not yet appeared.

IMPATIENT

The Mayor was growing impatient when the bride's sister came in and said, "Sorry, Mr Mayor, but my sister and her bridegroom left home at nine o'clock and have not reappeared since."

"I am sorry, too," the Mayor said, "but I have other engagements and cannot wait any longer. I shall be free around four o'clock this afternoon and

if you can bring them, I shall be glad to marry them."

But at 4 p.m., the couple had not reappeared. It was only three days later that the family learned that Albert had been arrested. He had to buy a wedding ring for his bride but had no money. So he did not dare go to the wedding and instead he took the bride to his grandmother after "borrowing" a car which happened to be on his way.

He told his grandmother that the wedding had been duly performed but it was to escape the onerous duty that he had fled (according to a custom in certain French villages, guests at wedding bring onion soup to newly-married couples in their bedroom in the middle of the night).

For two days, they stayed at his grandmother's place, enjoying their undesired honeymoon until Albert was arrested for the theft of a car. "They better marry rapidly," the parents said. "They are ridiculing us!"—France-Press.

Poles Visit
A-Power Unit

London, Apr. 24.

The Polish Prime Minister, Mr. Jozef Cyrankiewicz, and members of a Polish Government delegation now in Russia, today visited an atomic power station, the Soviet news agency Tass reported.

The Polish delegation is visiting Russia as part of an exchange of government leaders to mark the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Polish friendship and mutual assistance.—Reuter.

Headaches
Toothaches
Colds
are quickly overcome by
BAYER
ASPIRIN

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

SPECIAL TIMES: 2.30, 5.10, 7.20 & 9.40 P.M.

EVERY BOLD AND INTIMATE SCENE
A SENSATION

"BATTLE CRY"

The Loves of Young People When
The Battle Is Far Away!

HOOVER LIBERTY

CAUSEWAY BAY TEL. 72371 KOWLOON TEL. 80533

— NOW PLAYING —

AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

"It has all the chill and intensity of 'High Noon'!"
—Hollywood Reporter

M-G-M PRESENTS IN COLOR

— CINEMASCOPE —

SPENCER TRACY-ROBERT RYAN

"BAD DAY
AT BLACK ROCK"ANNE FRANCES-DEAN JAGGER-WALTER BRENNAN-JOHN ELLISON
ERNEST BORGNONE-LEE MARVIN-RUSSELL COLLINS
Just the Way It Happened!

With Perspecta Stereophonic Sound!

SHOWING
TO-DAY

AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

JAMES CAGNEY
HITS NEW HEIGHTS IN HIS NEW WARNER HIT

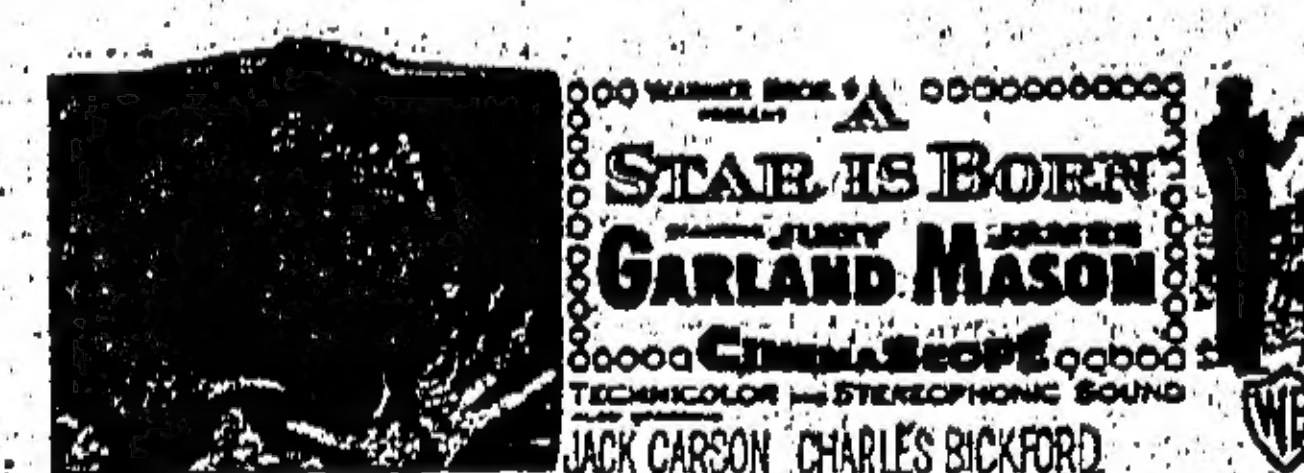
WHITE HEAT

EDMOND O'BRIEN
DIRECTED BY RAUL WALSH
Screen Play by Ivan Goff and Ben Roberts
Suggested by a story by Reginald Denham. Music by "The Song"

Next Change: "PERSONAL AFFAIR"

ORIENTAL 3 SHOWS TO-DAY
AIR-CONDITIONED 2.30-6.00 & 9.00 p.m.

4-TRACK STEREOPHONIC SOUND — WIDE SCREEN!

STAR IS BORN
JUDY GARLAND MICKY ROGERS
CINEMASCOPE
Color by DE LUXE
JACK CARSON-CHARLES BICKFORD

Next Change: "SAN ANTONIO" Warner Bros. Film

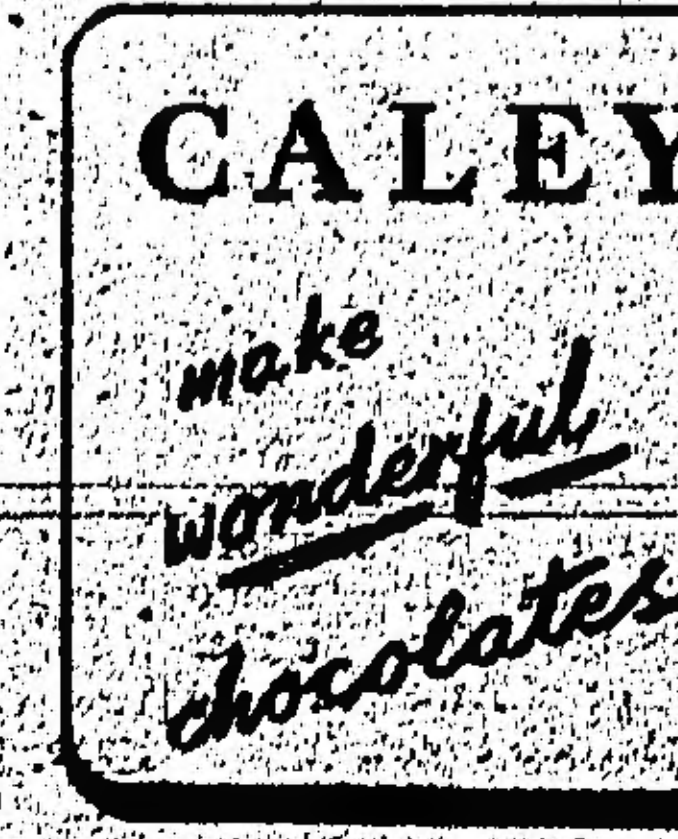
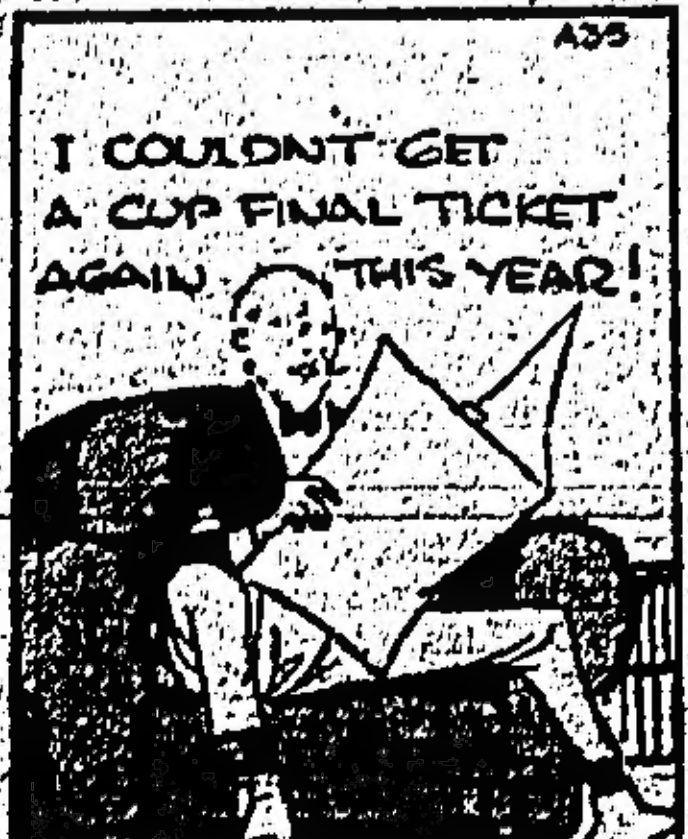
FINAL TO-DAY. MAJESTIC AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

OTTO PREMINGER presents OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN'S

CARMEN JONES

TO-MORROW
"LA VIE, PARISIENNE"
(PARISIAN LIFE) With English Subtitles

POP



RED PRESSURE ON SINGAPORE STUDENTS

Increase Over Last Year Say Police



Duke Will Visit Italian War Graves

London, Apr. 25. The Duke of Gloucester, uncle of the Queen and President of the Imperial War Graves Commission, is to make a tour of British and Commonwealth war cemeteries in Italy in May. It was announced here today.

The Duke will fly to Naples in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight on May 8, returning on May 16. He will be accompanied by Field Marshal Lord Alexander, former Defence Minister, and General Sir John Crocker, a member of the Commission.

The Duke will fly over the Salerno beaches before landing at Naples. From there he will follow the course of the Italian campaign up to the breaching of the line by the Allies in North Italy.

With Lord Alexander, who was Commander-in-Chief of Allied forces engaged in the Italian campaign, the Duke will inspect the battlefields where the struggles for the liberation of Naples, Rome, Florence and the cities of North Italy were fought out.—China Mail Special.

SINO-BRITISH TRADE PROSPECTS

London, Apr. 24. Mr. Sydney Lane, leader of a British trade delegation, which spent three weeks in Communist China, said on his return here today that if present trade restrictions were lifted business worth 50 million pounds sterling a year was likely.

At present business worth five million sterling a year is transacted between Britain and China, Mr. Lane estimated.—Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- Frank (6).
 - Inequalities (4).
 - Gilston (5).
 - Wanderer (5).
 - Shove (4).
 - Determination (10).
 - Pierce (4).
 - Struggle for breath (4).
 - Deny (10).
 - Black (4).
 - Stadium (5).
 - Permission (5).
 - Legal right (4).
 - Tie up (6).
- DOWN**
- Assumed name (5).
 - Reside (5).
 - Gives (6).
 - Made up (8).
 - John's one thing to another (4).
 - Discourage (5).
 - Custom (5).
 - Rascal (5).
 - Adversary (8).
 - Scratch (5).
 - Difficult (5).
 - Distribute (5).
 - Angry (5).
 - Lure (4).

SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD: Across: 1. Pastor, 4. Prize, 7. Enamel, 8. Plain, 10. Laps, 12. Dressed, 15. Eerie, 16. Fild, 17. Step, 18. Vile, 20. Senator, 21. Sure, 22. Ideal, 24. Black, 25. Great, 26. Candid, 27. Down: 1. Bowler, 2. Spalpeen, 3. Oven, 5. Balise, 6. Solid, 9. Dress, 11. Separate, 12. Divot, 13. Situated, 14. Defended, 18. Tender, 22. Flea.

Singapore, Apr. 24. The Singapore police will not say that all Chinese schools here are under Communist domination "but evidence gathered during the past 12 months show an increase in Communist pressure among Chinese middle school students."

The police statement was made following a report attributing Dr Lin Yu-tang as saying that all Chinese schools in Singapore were under Communist domination.

Dr Lin was also quoted in an interview with the New York Times as saying "the invisible tentacles of the Communist opus have already obtained a stronghold on Singapore Chinese schools and have inexorably reacted out among the Nan Yang University sponsors."

BATTLE FOR MINDS
The battle for the minds of youth is on and Peking has clearly won the first round.

The Chinese philosopher said before he resigned (from the chancellorship of Nan Yang University) he patiently negotiated with the University's sponsors and then realised that the question of budget had nothing to do with it but that Peking had ordered that "Lin Yu-tang must go."

Dr Lin also told the New York Times that the Chinese schools in Singapore lived in an "atmosphere of intimidation and terror" fostered by Communist China. He said the terrorism and intimidation were carried out by a handful of professional students taking orders from Peking.

Dr Lin's interview with the New York Times was the first time he charged Peking was responsible for his resignation although one Chinese newspaper here, the Yeh Teng Pao, had reported as early as February that Tan Kah Kee, former Chinese leader in Southeast Asia, had written to some Chinese leaders in Singapore ordering Dr Lin's dismissal.

After nearly two months of protracted negotiations on what was then reported as Dr Lin's "much too grandiose budget" Dr Lin and the faculty members resigned. More than three hundred thousand Malaysian dollars were paid to them as compensation.

ON HOLIDAY
Dr Lin and his family left here to seek a holiday in "Cassius" while other professors departed for various destinations. Chinese leaders in Singapore vehemently denied Dr Lin's

accusation that all Chinese schools in Singapore were Communist domination. Lee Kong Chian, Chairman of the Chinese High Schools Board of Management described Dr Lin's statement as "sheer nonsense" and added "he is talking through his hat."

The Singapore police, however, said, "The police have from time to time expressed concern over Communist infiltration in certain Chinese middle schools. Since 1949 the police have found documentary evidence of Communist infiltration in the course of raids on certain Chinese schools and evidence during the last 12 months has revealed an increase in Communist pressure among Chinese middle school students."

"There is a large measure of intimidation of students by Communists and where intimidation has ended the Communists have resorted to violence and terror."

"Four cases of violence which police attributed to Communist reprisals involved a Chinese high school student in Singapore, the headmaster of a high school in Penang and the headmistress of a girls school in Singapore and the headmaster of a school in Klang."

A 21-year-old student Lee Tai Lin was fatally shot by two Communist gunmen last Sunday afternoon outside the premises of a students' Union.

PRINCIPAL SHOT
Two years ago the principal of the Chung Lin High School in Penang, David Chen, was fatally shot by a lone gunman.

Last year the principal of the Singapore Nan Yan Girls' School was attacked by an acid thrower. Her face was badly disfigured. A Chinese high school principal in Klang, south of Kuala Lumpur, was stabbed last year but survived.—United Press.

France Has Most Deadly Land Mine

Paris, Apr. 24. The only big Western power without an A-bomb, France, has produced the smallest deadly bomb ever designed for the battlefield. It is an anti-personnel land mine weighing one and a half ounces.

The French Minister of Defence says the new mine can be sown by the thousand over large areas.

It does not register on any known mine detector. It cannot be detected by any known de-mining device. Two other new French Army inventions, also designed to make the minefields of a future war more dangerous than ever, are: 1. A 20-pound anti-tank mine containing no metal. Even the detector is plastic. There is no way of detecting it; 2. A detector attached to metal mines which explodes when any metal mine detector, tank or lorry approaches to within less than three feet.



THE WORLD AT THEIR FEET

Paris, Apr. 24. Two young Frenchmen are setting out to walk round the world on a shilling a day.

Andre Le Garrec, 28, and his brother Gabriel, 24, are no novices at walking tours or at living on next to nothing. They have just returned after walking from Paris to Tunis via Algeria—an exploit which took them a year.

"We are vegetarians," says Andre. "We don't eat meat or eggs, drink milk or alcohol and we don't smoke. It costs us about 50 francs (1s) per head a day to live."

TYPICAL MEAL
A typical meal for the walking brothers is a hunk of wholemeal bread, two raw onions, and three or four raw carrots.

They earn their living as they go by drawing charcoal portraits which they sell at 10s a time. "In certain North African towns," says Andre, "we got as many as ten commissions a day for portrait sketches."

The brothers, who both sport beards ("It saves us taking razors in our kit") dress in white shirts and sweaters and shorts ("It's easier to see when they are dirty and need washing") and carry a minimum of equipment in hiker packs on their backs.

When they start out again in a few days' time their route is to be across Switzerland, Austria, Yugoslavia, Greece, Turkey and Palestine. How long do they expect to be? "Oh, we've got all our life before us," they say.—London Express Service.

Buffalo Hunters Wanted

Darwin, Apr. 24. Professional hunters in Australia's Northern Territory are culling their guns for the toughest assignment yet—mass killing of thousands of buffalo which have gone wild and are more dangerous than tigers.

Last week the Government announced a campaign to shoot thousands of the animals every year in the swamps and grasslands of northern Arnhem Land.

Descendants of a few beasts imported from Timor Island more than a hundred years ago, the buffalo came ashore quiet and domesticated, but in Australia's great open spaces ran wild and multiplied into tens of thousands, spreading southward into the lush pastures bordering the Murray, Adelaide and Alligator Rivers.

But the long freedom of the buffalo is over. Tough hunters possessing, in the Government phrase, "skillful horsemanship and shooting and endurance above the ordinary" are on the job.—London Express Service.

To mark the opening of the Australian apple season in Great Britain, hundreds of apples were given away free to members of the public in London. The season was launched with the arrival of 25,000,000 apples from Tasmania. To herald the arrival of this first large consignment a team of Australian girls mingled with the London crowds and gave apples to passers-by.—Express Photo.

Poujade Forms International Movement

Paris, Apr. 24. A "Poujadist international" aimed at defending the liberty of middle classes throughout the world was launched from the backroom of a Paris cafe today by Pierre Poujade, leader of France's small shopkeepers' tax reform movement.

The surly 34-year-old Poujade called foreign journalists to a Press conference to announce plans for "an international federation of the middle classes."

This he explained was in response to messages of sympathy and calls for advice he had received from organisations similar to his own "if not from the four corners of the world at least from three corners."

The Poujade stationer, from the small southern town of St Cere, sped into Paris today for a short break in his country-wide speech-making to rallies of his supporters, said to number 800,000.

He defined the aims of the proposed international as "the respect of man and human dignity, the defence of liberty and the protection of peace."

He said that since January 24, he had received letters of sympathy for "his explosion of anger by the French middle classes" from organisations in Britain, Canada, Belgium, Switzerland, Germany, the Netherlands, Italy and Greece.

These letters, he said, posed a great problem: whether his movement was going to remain solely a French internal affair or whether he was to respond with something practical to the appeals for advice and assistance.

INVITATIONS ACCEPTED
Poujade said talks would begin soon with leaders of the foreign organisations to lay the basis for the worldwide federation.

He had accepted invitations to address meetings in Belgium, Switzerland and Italy, he said.

Poujade was vague about the precise objects of the proposed international.

He said he certainly would not interfere with fiscal problems in other countries but he would tell middle class groups how his movement had tackled them in France.

Islanders Mine Their Harbour REFUSE TO GIVE UP DOCTOR

Thorshavn, Faroe Islands, Apr. 24. Rebellious fishermen of Bordoy Island mined their harbour with dynamite today and threatened to blow up a Danish police ship if it attempted to put men ashore to evict the island's doctor.

The motorship Parkeston, carrying 130 armed police, arrived here today with orders to evict Dr Olaf Halvorsen from his surgeon's post at Klaksvig Hospital on Bordoy, 15 miles from here.

Dr Halvorsen, centre of a two-year dispute, was discharged by both the Danish and the Faroes' autonomous governments on charges of wartime collaboration with the Nazis. But the island residents have refused to allow his removal.

VIKING DESCENDANTS
The hardy fishermen, descendants of the Viking raiders, mined their tiny harbour with 15 tons of dynamite.

"Let there be no doubt, we are ready to fight," said the Harbour Master, Mr J. Fischer-Heinsen of Klaksvig. "We are ready to explode the dynamite charges right under the Parkeston and we are ready to shoot if anybody from the ship should venture to step ashore."

He said the Municipal Council planned to cable both the United Nations and King Frederik IX of Denmark in an effort to force Denmark to call off the police "invasion."

He said most of the islanders felt that in a democratic country it should be up to the majority to decide who should be their doctor.

"That is why we are going to appeal to the United Nations," said Mr Fischer-Heinsen. "As we see it, this is a case where human rights are involved."

In any case, he said, "we have firearms all of us, and we know how to use them, and we are resolved to shoot if the police try to get ashore."

Meanwhile, Danish Police officials who arrived here aboard the Parkeston began a series of urgent meetings with representatives of the autonomous Faroes government.—United Press.

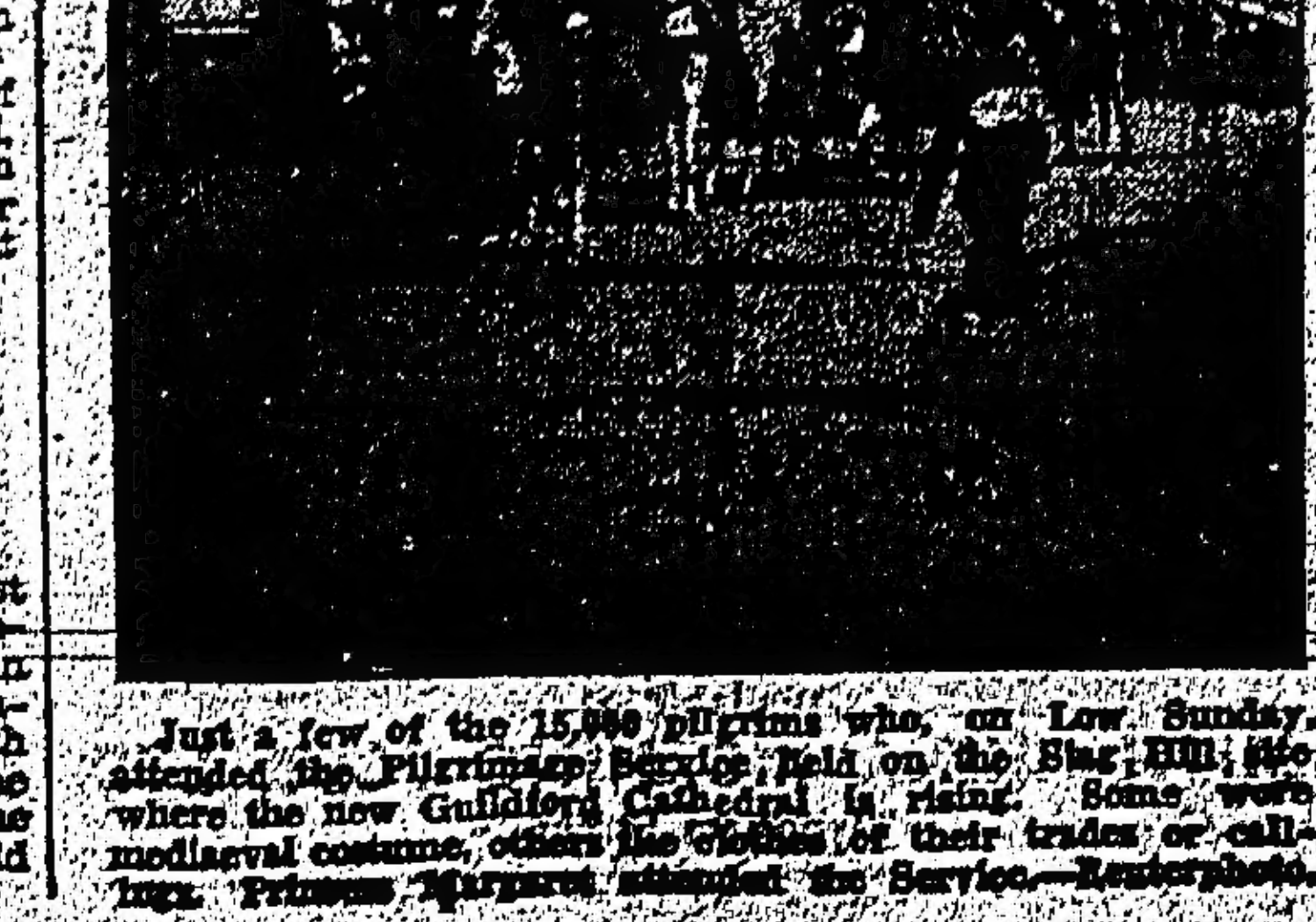
France To Make Up A-Leeway

Paris, Apr. 24. M. Gaston Palewski, Minister of State in charge of atomic development, said today the Paris agreements to arm West Germany must not be a stage in the armaments race but a departure point for the establishment of collective European security.

Such a security system, he added, must be founded on the controlled limitation of armed forces in both camps.

M. Palewski, speaking at a road inauguration ceremony called for settlements which would guarantee the strictly defensive and peaceful character of the two opposing forces which otherwise threatened to meet tomorrow in the heart of Europe.

The Minister said France had prepared a plan whereby she hoped to make up her leeway in atomic development by means of technique and quality.—Reuter.



Just a few of the 15,000 pilgrims who, on Low Sunday, attended the Pilgrimage of Peace, held on the Black Hill, where the new Gullfirth Church is being built. Some were medieval costumes, others in the robes of their trades or callings. Pilgrims' Movement attended the Service.—Reuterphoto.

ADENAUER'S POPULARITY TESTED

Hanover, Apr. 24. Lower Saxony, third biggest state in the West German Federal Republic, voted in provincial elections today with the result expected to amount to a verdict on the foreign policy of the Federal Chancellor Dr Konrad Adenauer.

Foreign policy has been the overriding issue in this first West German election campaign since the Paris treaties rearming West Germany and restoring her sovereignty were passed by the West German Parliament.

For the nearly four and a half million voters, it was a chance to demonstrate how far they support Dr Adenauer in his constant advocacy of the treaties. Both Dr Adenauer, the leader of the Christian Democrats, and Herr Erich Ollenhauer, the Social Democratic Opposition leader, have played a prominent part in the election campaign.

In the later phase of the campaign, the Austrian treaty developments and their possible bearing on the position of Germany gave the electorate another foreign policy issue which to ponder.

ELEVEN PARTIES
Eleven parties put up candidates for the third state parliament at Lower Saxony, North-Sea province, including such cities as Hanover and Bremen and bounded on the west by the Netherlands and on the east by East Germany.

They included neo-Nazi Communists and Hanoverian Monarchists. "But the main fight was between the Social Democrats who in a coalition with the Refugee Party have been governing the state since 1951 and Dr Adenauer's Christian Democrats."

The Social Democrats under their energetic Premier, Herr Heinrich Kopf, were confident of again emerging as the largest single party. They held 64 seats in the outgoing state parliament which, with the Refugee Party's 21, gave them a majority in the 158-member house.

The electoral law has been changed since 1951, and it was uncertain to whose advantage it would work out. The number of seats in the new house, is also uncertain, but the minimum will be 149.—Reuter.

Franco-Tunisian Agreement

Tunis, Apr. 24. Tunisian Premier Tahar Ben Ammar said here today his "protocol of agreement" just concluded by him with the French Government on home rule for Tunisia reflected the sincere desire of the two countries to solve the problem of Tunisian sovereignty while at the same time guaranteeing French interests in Tunisia.

Ben Ammar, who was speaking at the airport on his arrival from France, held a tribute to former Premier Pierre

Mendes-France's "bold and realistic initiative" in proclaiming Tunisia's internal autonomy (home rule) last July.

The Premier said no differences of opinion existed any longer between Tunisia and France on the principle of the autonomy to be granted Tunisia.

Ben Ammar said he was happy to bring the protocol to the people of Tunisia, who he said, must now show themselves worthy of the home

rule by fully realising their responsibilities and the hard tasks lying ahead of them.

He then assured the French population of Tunisia they could confidently look forward to full material and moral security.

Ben Ammar paid a tribute to Premier Edgar Faure, President Rene Coty of France and the "Day of Tunis" for the part they played in bringing the Franco-Tunisian talks to a successful conclusion.—France Press.

Khrushchev in Cracow

London, Apr. 24. Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, First Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, is expected to arrive in Cracow, with a Soviet delegation, taking part in the tenth anniversary celebrations of the Soviet-Polish alliance. The Polish news agency, PAP, said today.—Reuter.

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THE EIGHTH TALE FOR YOU TO PUZZLE OVER IS TOLD

by MICHAEL PERTWEE

DID IT HAPPEN?

EVERYONE has at least one eerie and extraordinary experience in his life. Mine took place on a late summer's day in 1944, shortly after General Patton's armoured columns had burst southwards out of the Normandy beachhead in the huge encircling movement which was to culminate in the massacre of the German army at Falaise.

I cannot remember why I went off alone to Rennes, which was over 100 miles south of the old beachhead and deep in the American area.

I had some vaguely official reason, but I rather imagine the main attraction was the thought of a long drive through open country after weeks of sitting in the restricted area of the beachhead.

There was nothing pleasant about the early part of the journey through towns which had been in the front line since a few days after the invasion. St. Lo was a pile of lifeless, horrible rubble, stinking of death. Not a soul seemed to be living there.

Then, suddenly, I was in untouched country where the armoured columns had rumbled unhindered on their way having broken some German troops westwards to the Atlantic coast, others towards the Falaise gap, and leaving a harassed few wandering about not knowing where to go.

As I passed through the villages the inhabitants waved cheerfully, and I distinctly remember one touching sight—a very old lady, bent and crippled, standing alone at the crossroads, holding a little bouquet in her hand. She was too old to wave the flag, so she just stood there letting it flutter in the breeze.

She was round and fat, with a bright red face, highly polished like an apple. I asked her whether I could spend the night there. She promptly agreed.

I managed to get the Jeep into the barn and joined her in the stone-flagged kitchen. There was a vegetable stew cooking on the stove. It smelled pleasant, and appetising. She told me to make myself comfortable while she got me something to eat.

As I sat there I heard a strange, creaking cry from above me. I looked at the old woman, who was busy herself with the stew, but she took no notice. When the cry was repeated, and thinking that she might be deaf, I asked her whether she had heard it.

"Oh, yes," she said, "it is my husband—he is dying."

Different way

I reached Rennes and spent the afternoon in an abortive attempt to find an American unit. I found one small military police post, but that was all. The unit I was looking for was probably 100 miles away if General Patton had anything to do with it.

I decided to return by a slightly different route—which was my first error. I took the road to Vitré. About a mile outside this town my Jeep broke down. I had stopped outside a small house, standing back from the road.

It must once have been a farm, for beside it was a yard, and a tumble-down barn. I decided to seek shelter there for the night, hoping that during the next day a garage in Vitré or a passing American might put the Jeep right. So I walked up to the front door and knocked. There was a pause, then the door was opened by an old woman who peered at me fearfully for a moment, then smiled with evident relief, shook my hand, and cried, "Tomme, Tomme," several times.

She spoke in such a matter-of-fact voice that at first I wondered whether I had misunderstood her; but she went on to explain that her husband, who owned the chemist's shop in Vitré, had suffered a stroke and that the doctor had given him only a few hours to live. It was the fault of the Germans, she explained. A party of them had invaded the house two days before. They had demanded food and drunk nearly all the wine in the cellar. Her husband had attacked them with his stick. They had treated this with contemptuous good humour, which must have enraged him even more. A few hours after they left he had had the stroke.

It was odd to think that barely 48 hours before half a dozen



Three Germans had emerged from the tank...

stranded Germans had been sitting here eating and drinking and, probably wondering where the devil to go next.

The old woman went upstairs and I heard her talking gently. When she reappeared she diffidently asked me whether I would mind coming up to the bedroom. Apparently she wanted to see me. The sick man lay in a large old-fashioned brass bedstead. His dead white hands fluttered helplessly outside the counterpane. One corner of his mouth hung down listlessly.

He was mumbling, and moaning to himself as we came in; but, hearing us, he turned his head and his eyes met mine. They were bloodshot and vacant, but I detected—or imagined I detected—a look of desperate anxiety in them. His lips moved and he struggled to say something. I caught an odd word, here and there—"Bolton"—"pour les vœux"—"dancer de mort"—but it was all quite unintelligible and only later did I realise, all too clearly, what he was trying to say.

Helpless

As I stood there feeling helpless and rather foolish, I heard a rumbling and clattering from the road outside. I glanced out of the window to see a tank, which slowed down and stopped opposite the house. In the twilight I could distinguish the head and shoulders of a soldier sticking out of the turret. I was about to call some greeting when he shouted to someone inside the tank. He was speaking in German. Then the engine started again and the tank turned into the yard.

I remember clearly, though without much pride, the thoughts which raced through my mind at this moment. There could be several armed men in that tank. I was alone, with an unimpressive lack of military discipline. I had left my revolver in the Jeep. What would happen if I walked forth unarmed against them? I should almost certainly be killed, which would not alter the course of the war, nor particularly help the Germans, who were almost bound to be taken prisoner sooner or later.

Standing beside me, the old woman was pale and trembling.



IRREPRESSIBLE SPRING

MICHAEL PERTWEE, 35, is older brother of the other Pertwees, comedian Les, who is one of Britain's best-known playwrights. Michael began in journalism when he left school, then went into film. During the war he became a major in the Intelligence Corps and wrote radio plays. Since 1952 he has been writing for TV. He is the author of the Friday night serial *The Green Family*. He has worked as many times and with his father wrote the successful stage play *The Pampas*. Keeping up the family's theatrical tradition, he married an actress, Valerie French, two years ago. They live in Chelsea.



see sections of the room through wide cracks in the floorboards. The three Germans sat at the table talking in German which I do not understand. For the second time that evening I was astonished at the cheerful attitude some people can show in the face of calamity. They chuckled and laughed as if they were sitting quietly in a comfortable mess somewhere in Germany. Perhaps in fact they were happy to find themselves out of the war and were only willing to be taken prisoner.

Silence

Meanwhile the dying man had lapsed into unconsciousness and lay quite still with his eyes closed. I was thankful for this.

The woman gave the Germans plates of stew, which they started to eat ravenously. She brought them a bottle of red wine and placed it on the table. Through the floorboards I saw a hand come out and pour wine into three glasses I heard them say "Prost!" They clinked glasses, and then presumably drank.

For a moment there was silence. Then one of them uttered an exclamation. There was the sound of a chair being pushed back on the stone flags; then the tinkle of breaking glass, followed by a series of agonised groans, which I cannot begin to describe. The woman screamed and went on screaming. As I inquired the old man in the bed suddenly began to wail. It was the terrible sound, he made.

more than the silence which had now descended below that drove them from the room and sent me clattering downstairs, regardless of my previous coverings.

In the kitchen the three Germans lay on the floor, doubled up in tortured attitudes. The old woman was pressed against the wall staring down at them and sobbing. They were dead.

I shall never know for certain what happened, but undoubtedly these Germans saved my life. The old chemist must have put poison in the wine just in case any more enemy intruders should come into his house. His pathetic attempt to speak to me was to stop me drinking. Certainly, discretion had proved the better part of valour. I still feel a trickle of fear when I think what would have happened had the Germans not arrived or had they submitted to being taken prisoner, and had we all sat down to drink that wine together.

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Now YOU have to decide: Did Michael Pertwee inspire his story or did it really happen to him? Make a note whether you think story No. 8 is FACT or FICTION and keep it by you until tomorrow.

The answer to Saturday's story is FICTION.

DID IT REALLY HAPPEN?

No. 8: There's many a slip

YES NO

CONCLUDING: IF LABOUR GETS BACK

The Colonial Policy Of The Socialists

(By A Special Correspondent)

London. THE mainspring of Labour's colonial policy—and in this it differs radically from the Conservative viewpoint—is the setting up of a timetable for self-government in colonial territories. This might be called the "time bomb" policy, since it would probably lead to explosions in cases where self-government was promised before countries were ready for it.

In homogeneous communities, the promises grant of independence may bring nothing worse than financial and administrative difficulties, but in multi-racial communities it carries grave dangers of racial strife and civil war.

The "time bomb" policy is, in fact, a legacy of Labour's policy in India. There the Congress determined the withdrawal of the British government to withdraw on a fixed date, certainly hastened administrative plans for the transfer of power. But it brought with it one of the bloodiest massacres in history, and left behind bitter recollections of Hindu-Muslim rivalry.

Who could doubt that if Britain backed up in Malaya, there would not be chaos and racial disturbances? Nevertheless, Labour's pre-occupation with the time-table can be exaggerated. The rank and file may shout for its indiscriminate application, but the leaders of the party know full well that for the majority of colonial territories no date for self-government can be fixed. In fact, they know that many of the smaller territories can never aspire to stand on their own feet at all.

In practice, then, the timetable would only be set when the self-government was just round the corner. The exception is Malaya, where the party seems to believe that the risk of racial strife is much less than it is.

It is highly unlikely that a Labour government would jeopardise NATO arrangements in the Mediterranean by offering Turkey, which would surrender sovereignty over Cyprus, the probability, therefore, is that Labour would put off a decision by offering Cyprus a plebiscite over Enosis at some time in the future, any within five or ten years.

As to Malta, whichever party is in power will be faced with the need for reaching a financial settlement and for considering the island's constitutional future. There are signs that the left wing of the Labour party would be prepared to accept Malta's integration with Britain, even to the extent of having Maltese Members at Westminster. Whatever its views on these complicated problems, it is highly doubtful whether the Labour party, as a whole, would swallow such an innovation, with its unforeseeable implications.

The fiercest Parliamentary battle in colonial affairs of recent years was over the federation of Central Africa, but no Labour government would ever attempt to bring unworkable, this omellette. What it would probably do would be to delay any attempt by the Federal Government to obtain dominion status, and it might go so far as to encourage the separatist tendencies of the African Congress in Westland.

To the federation of the West Indies, on the other hand, the Labour party is fully committed. Indeed, it helped it on its way. The promises of financial aid made by Mr. Lyttelton to get federation started would then be willingly honoured by a colonial territories to rise

In British Guiana—problem colony of the Caribbean—there has been some reaction recently among Socialist supporters of Dr. Jagan. British trade unionists have told their people that he is unworthy of support. So Mr. Berman may conveniently forget that there was an occasion when he welcomed the doctor to one of his cocktail parties. A Labour Colonial Secretary would be unlikely to disturb the present regime, but efforts might be made to encourage the split in Dr. Jagan's party, and hopes would be pinned on a breakaway group led by Mr. Burnham.

It is in Kenya that the greatest harm could be done by a Labour Secretary of State, because, driven by his left wing, he might be in a hurry to get results. Both political parties in Britain are committed to a policy of mid-racial government; both wish to see the end of colour discrimination.

But, whereas Conservatives realise that such policies are revolutionary to many Europeans in Kenya, and to be successful must be implemented gradually and peacefully, on the part of the Labour party, the policy of "Apartheid" is misnamed and (oppressive) but they realise that this is South Africa's own problem. Labour, on the other hand, might show undisguised hostility to Mr. Strijdom's government.

Under strong pressure from the bulk of their supporters they might well restore Sir Peter Kniskern to Bechuanaland, an action which the Union Government would probably construe as a calculated insult. A demand for the secession of the Protectorates would follow. The end might well be the defection of South Africa from the British Commonwealth.

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& Construction Co., Ltd. will be held at St.
George's Building, Chater
Road, 2nd floor, Hong Kong,
on Tuesday, the 26th day of
April, 1955, at 12 Noon, to
receive the Directors' Report and
the Statement of Accounts, to declare a
dividend and to transact the
ordinary business of the
Company.

The Share Transfer Books
of the Company will be
closed from the 4th April to
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ERNEST SAHMET,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 17th Mar., 1955.

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CIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

Hong Kong, 23rd April, 1955.

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For the SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST and the
CHINA MAIL, 48 hours
before date of publication.
Special Announcements
and Classified Advertis-
ments as usual.

Commonwealth Expected To Adopt F.N. .300 Rifle

London, Apr. 21.

The Belgian FN 300 self-loading rifle, expected to be adopted by all the British Commonwealth armies by the end of this year, is having its "baptism of fire" in Malaya and Kenya.

British troops in both colonial trouble spots are using the rifle as part of extensive "troop trials" to which the simple, light Belgian weapon is being subjected.

In both centres its issue has meant the parting, for the first time in 50 years, of the British soldier and his "best friend"—the Short Magazine Lee Enfield 303.

While these active service tests are taking place, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and South Africa are staging their own tests of the weapon.

Military circles here expect that by the end of the year, all these Commonwealth countries will be using, or preparing to use, the rifle as their standard infantry weapon.

To date, three countries have adopted the FN 300—Belgium, Britain and Australia. But it is confidently predicted here that Canada, New Zealand and South Africa will follow suit when their own trials are completed.

Britain and Australia have announced their intention of manufacturing the rifle and Canada would undoubtedly do the same. New Zealand is able to produce the ammunition, if not the rifle itself.

The Army expects to have the results of its own troop trials by the end of the summer, when the "green light" should be given for British production of the rifle.

BRITISH ORDER

Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, Minister of Supply, announced on February 28 that Britain had ordered 14,400 rifles from the Belgian makers, of which 4,800 had been delivered.

There are also high hopes that the FN 300 will be adopted by the United States and other countries in the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, following the decision of the Atlantic Council, in December 1953, that the calibre for standard rifle ammunition for member countries would be .300 inches.

Mr. Anthony Head, British Minister of War, has said in the House of Commons that there is a "very good chance" of the United States Army adopting the rifle.

It is acknowledged here, however, that there is still a strong preference in sections of the US Army for the T-44, another .300 calibre gun. It is testing both weapons, and military circles here do not expect a definite decision for some time.

These circles state that the United States is already well stocked with the Garand M1 semi-automatic, and does not need to make a speedy decision. Britain, on the other hand, has been in urgent need since World War II of a really modern rifle.

The FN 300 is self-loading, and can be used as an automatic, or for single shots. As an automatic, it is capable of firing between 650 and 700 rounds a minute. Adjusted for sniping, a trained soldier using single rounds from 20-round magazines can fire 60 aimed shots a minute.

FIVE-ROUND CLIPS
Re-loading from five-round clips, he should be able to fire between 35 and 40 aimed shots a minute, or more than double the rate of fire of the standard soldier with the present bolt-action 303.

Tests have shown that the 300 is accurate up to a range of 1,093 yards. From the point of view of safety, the rifle is claimed to be almost foolproof. It cannot be fired until the breech-block is locked, and the breech-block cannot unlock until after the bullet has left the barrel.

In its present form the FN 300, without the magazine, weighs nine pounds three ounces. Its overall length is 41½ inches, and the barrel 21 inches.

EASY TO HANDLE
It is well balanced and easy to handle, which is not surprising since its makers, Fabrique Nationale d'Armes de Guerre, produce some of the world's best-known sporting rifles and shot guns.

The FN's magazine holds 20 rounds and weighs eight and a quarter ounces when empty, and can hold nine and a quarter ounces when full. When mass produced in Belgium it is expected to cost about £30 sterling. The Belgian metric measurements have already been converted into inches

so that it can be produced here and in Australia, as well as in North America if necessary.

The FN 300 was selected by the present British Government in preference to Britain's own new E.M.2 automatic rifle after exhaustive tests. Impartial observers found little difference between the weapons, although they felt that the Belgian rifle was easier and quicker to make and maintain. Instruction in handling was also considered easier and speedier.

The political controversy which followed its choice has all but died now, although some Labour Members of Parliament still maintain that the FN 300 is longer and heavier than its British rival.

But the British Army appears to have few regrets now, if any, about the adoption of Belgian weapons.

Major-General F. R. G. Matthews, Director of Infantry at the War Office, appeared to be voicing a general view when he said of the FN 300: "It has been modified for British use and takes the standard North Atlantic Treaty Organisation round, its fire power and accuracy are better and its use in weapon drill can be just as smart and efficient as the 303."

FINAL SEAL

And the final seal of approval has probably been set on the Belgian rifle by adoption by the British Army for ceremonial purposes.

The drill-proud British Army has devised a new arms drill for it—proof that it has really "arrived."—China Mail Special.

4 Years For 'Colossal Fraud'

Yiu Lim-kwong, 52, manager of the Hin Wah Trading Company, pleaded guilty at the Victoria District Court this morning to what was described by Judge A.D. Scholes as "a colossal fraud" involving sums totalling more than \$800,000.

Accused was sentenced to four years' hard labour. He admitted one charge of conspiracy to defraud eight banks and 12 charges of obtaining valuable securities and monies from the banks in June and July last year.

Mr. J.W.D. Hobbles, Crown Counsel, prosecuted. Accused, who was not represented by Counsel, reversed a previous plea of not guilty this morning when the hearing was about to start.

The conspiracy charge alleged that Yiu conspired with Jao Sang-ho, who is not in custody, to defraud eight banks in Hongkong and Singapore of their money by falsely pretending that certain documents, in particular certain false invoices and bills of lading, showed that goods to the value specified in



Queen Elizabeth II sits to police dog trainers during her visit to County Police Headquarters while on her tour of Lancashire, the centre of Britain's cotton industries. — Express Photo.

US Cruiser Here

The 13,600-ton American cruiser Baltimore (Capt. C. G. Christie) entered port this morning on a recreational visit. The Baltimore is the nameship of her class of 14 ships. She has an overall length of 674 feet and a width of 71 feet. She carries nine 8-inch and 12 5-inch guns and 52 40-mm anti-aircraft guns and a helicopter.

Her complement comprises 73 officers and 990 enlisted men. Leaving port after a recreational visit here this morning were the destroyers Gregory, Marshall, Porterfield and Halsey Powell, and the destroyer tender Hamul.

The false invoices had been shipped to Singapore. The 13 other charges, related to the obtaining of securities and monies from the banks as a result of the above-mentioned transactions.

In his outline of the case, Mr. Hobbles said the goods accused shipped to Singapore consisted mainly of toothpicks, whereas the invoices described the goods variously as shirts, socks, harmonicas, mahjong sets and so forth.

Mail Notices

The latest times of posting shown below are those for unregistered correspondence posted at G.P.O. Hongkong. The latest posting times elsewhere which, in general, are earlier than the G.P.O. times can be ascertained by enquiry at the local office. The latest posting times for registered articles are generally one hour earlier than the times shown below. Particulars regarding parcel mails can be ascertained by enquiry at any post office.

MONDAY, APRIL 25

By Air
Philippines, 3 p.m.
Formosa, Okinawa, U.S.A., 6 p.m.
Thailand, India, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain & Europe, 6 p.m.
By Surface
Macao, 2 p.m.

TUESDAY, APRIL 26

By Air
Japan, 8 a.m.
Pakistan, Iraq, Lebanon, France, 9 a.m.
Indo-China, Malaya, Indonesia, 9 a.m.
Indo-China, 11 a.m.
Philippines, 11 a.m.
Japan, Hawaii, Neos, 11 a.m.
N. Borneo, Australia, New Zealand, 2 p.m.
Philippines, 8 p.m.
Korea, 8 p.m.
Japan, U.S.A., Canada, 6 p.m.
Formosa, Okinawa, 6 p.m.

Bailey's Appeal Continues

Further submissions were made by Albert Francis Bailey, 54, merchant, before the Full Court this morning when hearing of his appeal against his conviction on three charges of criminal libel was continued. He commenced his appeal last Friday.

The alleged libels were contained in letters written by Bailey and addressed to Messrs Peter H. Sin and Y. H. Chan (solicitors) and Mr. S. K. Yee (banker) in April last year.

The Full Court comprises Mr. Justice T. J. Gough (acting Chief Justice) and Justices J. R. Greg (Puisne Judge). The appeal was filed on 27 grounds alleging mistakes in law on the part of the Trial Judge, misdirection of the Jury on numerous points, and that the verdict was against the weight of evidence.

Continuing with his submissions, Bailey referred to the Trial Judge's summing-up where it dealt with his transactions with Mr. Yee and the United Chinese Bank in civil actions before the Court, and said the Judge had told the Jury that his case either stood or fell depending on whether they believed him and Miss Shiu (an employee of Bailey's who had given evidence on his behalf).

"MISSTATED" EVIDENCE
Bailey submitted the Trial Judge had entirely misstated the evidence adduced in regard to these transactions, and this resulted in the Jury not being able to judge whether or not Bailey and his witness had been telling the truth.

Appellant went on to deal further with the summing-up referring to S. K. Yee's action against him, his connection with certain accounts in the United Chinese Bank relating to a transaction in carbon black, and submitted that the Trial Judge had failed to bring the facts before the Jury and had done no more than put a hypothetical case which Bailey claimed had nothing to do with the true facts.

Bailey said he had written to Mr. Chan after losing his appeal in the civil action for a document listed in Mr. Yee's list of exhibits. Mr. Chan, he alleged, was a fake, and said it was a carbon copy of a document allegedly produced by the Solicitor-General at the trial. These facts had been produced by Mr. Chan in proceedings at the Magistrate's. Bailey submitted that the production of this document proved Mr. Chan's close association with the United Chinese Bank, for where else could he have obtained a carbon copy?

The Trial Judge had in his summing-up told the Jury that he (Bailey) had sent the letter to Mr. Chan, but Bailey said he had never done so. He submitted that the entire issue had been confused by the Trial Judge.

COURT'S QUERY
The Court enquired why Mr. Chan should have given Bailey a letter, which Bailey claimed was a fake.

Bailey replied that the original was not in his keeping. He had sent the document together with others to a lawyer to be handed over for an opinion, but with the change of government there, the lawyer had been detained and did not return the documents to Bailey until after the appeal had been lost. Furthermore, that document had never been produced at the hearing of the civil action or in the appeal, and his case in these proceedings, Bailey alleged, had never been properly put before the Courts.

Mr. Justice Gough remarked it was the most extraordinary assertion he had ever heard of—that a fake document should have been furnished which had nothing to do with the case.

Bailey claimed that the matter was put to the Jury in such a way as to have led them to believe he had given the letter to either Mr. Sin or Mr. Chan.

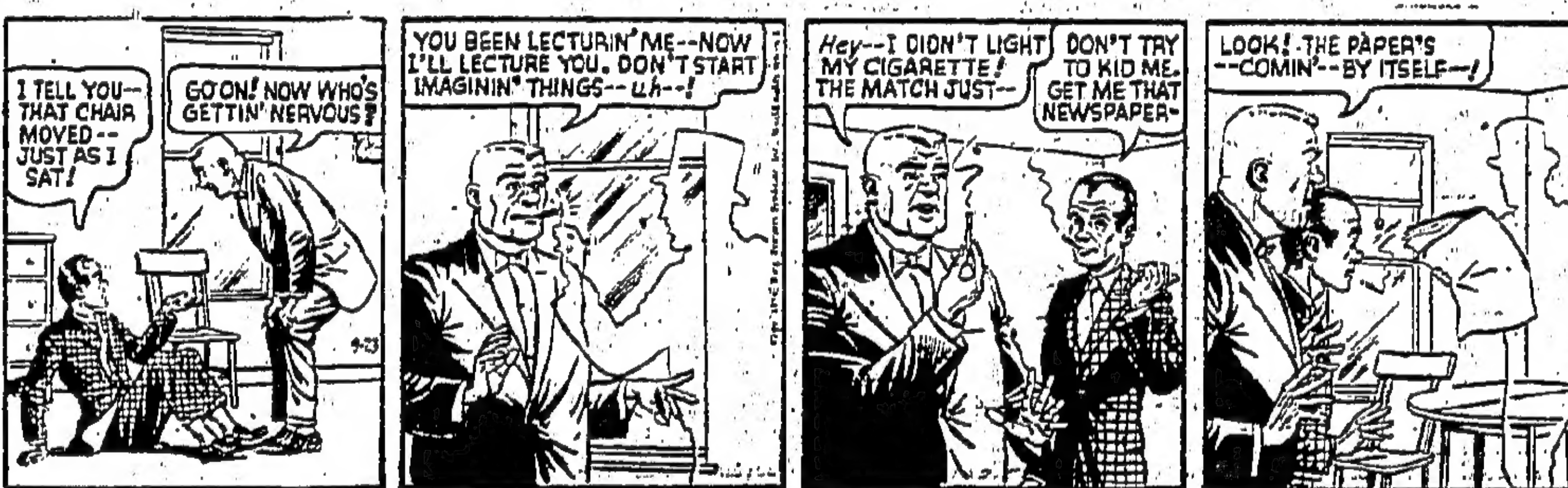
The appeal is proceeding.

Radio Hongkong

6 p.m. Time Signal and Programme Summary: 6.05, Children's Half Hour presented by Joan and Valerie (Studio); 6.20, "The Man Who Wouldn't Talk" A United Nations Programme (Recorded); 6.45, Fiesta in Madrid, Orchestra, starring de Madrid; 7.00, Visiting Students from the Philippines, interviewed by Rosemary Richards; 7.15, "Box 20, Bert Gillett at the Organ" (OB); 7.30, Listeners' Choice presented by David Collier; 7.45, "The Weather Report"; 8.00, Time Signal and World News (London Relay); 8.05, Commercial News (London Relay); or Special Announcements; 8.15, Short Story, "A Little Window" A Chinese Story by the Philippines; 8.30, Mendez (Studio); 8.50, Edmunds Ross and his Orchid—A programme of Latin American; 9.00, American Club, "Chakapour" Speaker: Ivor Brown, Chairman; 9.05, Ray (Remixed London Relay); 9.30, "On the Eastern Front" presented by Timothy Burt; 9.45, "The Man Who Wouldn't Talk" presented by Denise Cabaret (Studio); 10.30, "Munch-Bundler" with Richard Murdoch and Kenneth Horne, San Costa, Minutes; 10.45, Denham, Dora Bryan (BBC); 11.00, Weather Report; 11.10, Time Signal, Radio News, Red London (Relay); 11.15, Goodman Music; 11.30, Save the Queen; 11.55, Close Town.

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



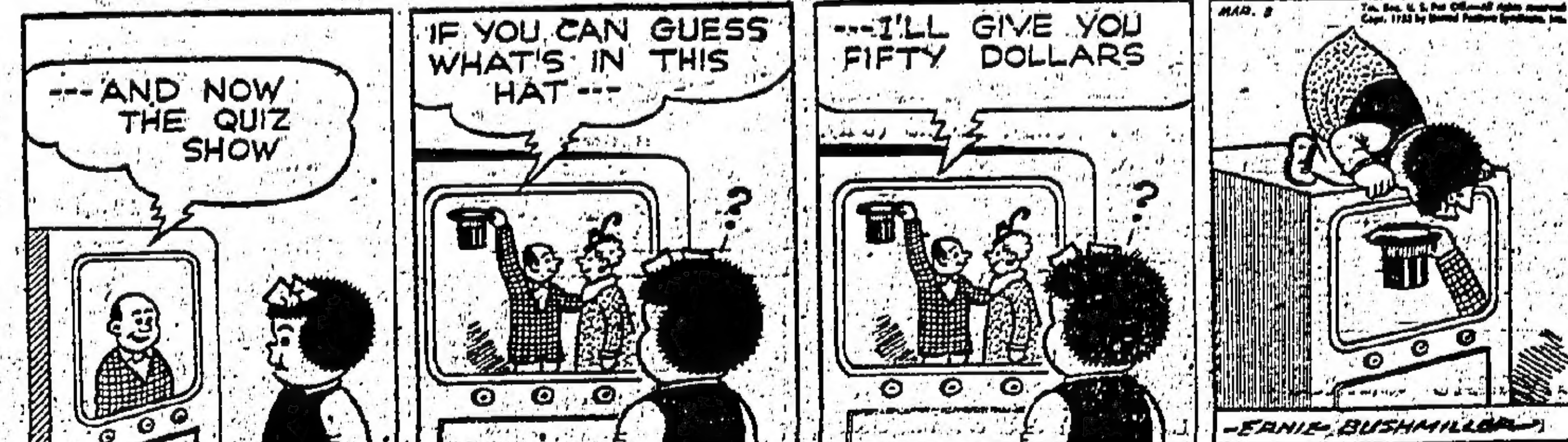
FERNAND

By Mik



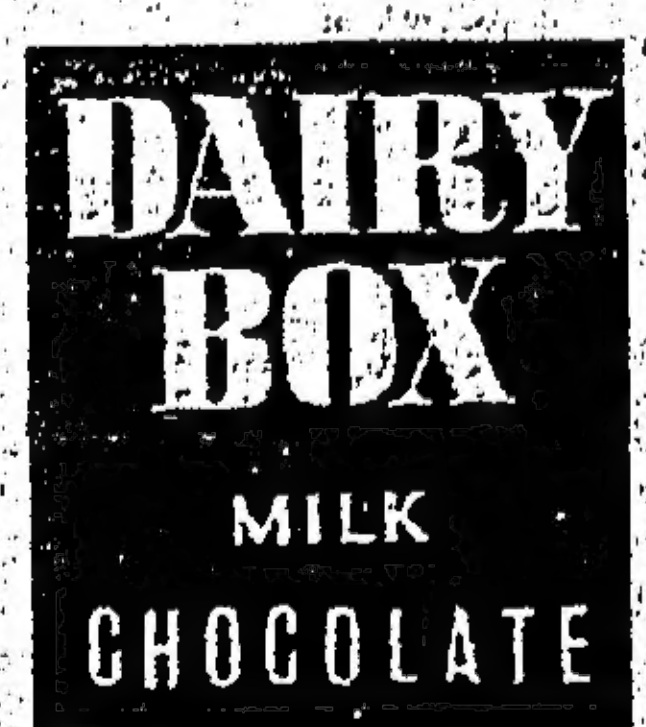
NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller



JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



Will The Ghost Of The Opera Reappear?

Malta, Apr. 24. Opera "lovers" here are hoping that the new Prime Minister, Mr. Dominic Minoff, who is an architect, will see to the rebuilding of the Royal Opera House which was razed during World War II.

With it will rise again, presumably, the Ghost of the Opera, a hooded figure, believed to be a monk, which reputedly wanders through the corridors late at night.

Many people saw this figure in the old Opera House. One at least saw it flit past him on more than one occasion.

The apparition is believed to be the ghost of a monk from the nearby Vittoria church, who is walking until unsaid Masses for the Dead have been said.

The Opera House ghost is not the only ghost of Malta. The island, indeed, has what is perhaps the only ghost to appear in a police report. It came about like this:

In the village of Masta, whose cathedral boasts one of the largest unsupported domes in Europe, one of two brothers disappeared mysteriously just before the other emigrated overseas. The next tenants of their house reported to the police that they had heard groans coming from the vicinity of the front doorstep.

HEARD GROANS

Police who investigated also heard the groans. The front doorstep was taken up, and the bones of a man were found beneath the stones.

A priest, who was called in, performed a service on the spot and the bones were given a Christian burial. No more groans were heard. The Knights Hall, one of the longest rooms in Europe, built on the bastion overlooking the Grand Harbour, was used as a hospital by the Knights of the Order of St. John.

Since then, it has been used as a military hospital during World War I, and as a stable and garage by the Malta Police.

At present it is a theatre with a ghost, unseen but very definitely heard. One man went there recently and hammered on the stage door for admission during an evening dress rehearsal.

Listening at the keyhole, he heard the sound of approaching footsteps, but on looking through he saw that there was no one there. Yet the footsteps came to the door and retreated. No one was seen.

When a stage-hand opened the door, at least five minutes after the footsteps had faded away, enquires as to their sources produced yet another ghost story.

It appears that not a few people have heard the footsteps. One frightened stage-hand one night even reported that he had been held back by an unseen hand as he went along the side corridor.

Who or what the ghost is, no one has yet ascertained. But the footsteps are still heard—China Mail Special.

Large-Scale Nuclear Reactor Wanted

Washington, Apr. 24. The Atomic Energy Commission tonight asked private industry to finance and build a new large-scale nuclear reactor by early 1957.

Urging a reactor capable of testing larger materials than is now possible, the Commission suggested one with eleven holes ranging from three inches square to nine inches square, with a core flexible enough to insert specimens up to 15 inches in diameter. The plant will be used to determine materials from which to build reactors capable of withstanding tritium radiation in future power installations, the announcement said.

TEST REACTOR

It will be "an engineering test reactor" to develop reactor components for military and civilian nuclear power projects. The Commission said it would contract with owner and operator for substantial use of the reactor's radiation capacity in its first five years of operation. Setting up a light construction schedule, the Commission called for bids by July 1. Construction is envisaged by October and operation by March 1957.—Reuter.

TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

BUTLER'S BUDGET A COMPROMISE

N.Y. COTTON MARKET REVIEW

Sting Taken From The Socialist's Argument But The City Is Dubious

By William Plunkett

New York, Apr. 24. Cotton prices operated from a defensive position this week in spasmodically active dealings.

At the close the list showed net losses of 3 to 26 points, or 15 cents to \$1.30, a bare lower than the preceding week.

May contracts dipped to 32.68 cents a pound while the average price for spot cotton at the 10 southern markets went about one-quarter cent a pound under the Government loan rate for those points. Trade buying steadied the market in later trading.

A contributing influence on the decline, market experts thought, was the Agriculture Department's consideration of accepting proposals to allow the swapping of privately owned cotton for cotton held in the Government stocks.

Traders said bearish sentiment increased with Agriculture Secretary Mr. Benson's endorsement of the suggestion by Senator Vandenberg that price supports for cotton be lowered in return for looser Government controls on production.—United Press.

U.S. Textile Market

New York, Apr. 24. Cotton grey goods declined in sympathy with the recession of raw cotton last week. The 60-square four-yard, cotton cloth, however, steadily maintained at 18 1/2 cents a yard throughout the week.

Other segments of the grey goods ruled quiet and sheetings were also at concessions. Converters and piece goods buyers continued to operate cautiously while evaluating wholesale and retail business prospects.

A chink descended on new buying interest, brokers said, by retail trade returns showing post-Easter buying in department stores throughout the country last week dropped 13 per cent from a year ago however, sales for the year through April 18 still held six per cent over 1954.

The spectre of Japanese competition continued to feature background market discussion. Influential sources kept urging some sort of quotas on Japanese imports of grey goods and garments. Statisticians recalled that in the 1936-37 period Japanese goods imports were close to 150,000,000 yards.—United Press.

The Bank Of France Statement

Paris, Apr. 24. The Bank of France statement for the week ended April 14 reads as follows:

Total gold holding	201,281,561,426
Total other currencies	11,648,540,953
Sight balance abroad	107,380,964,456
Advanced to Govt.	198,000,000,000
Bank note in circulation	2,543,223,005,990
Current accounts and deposits	125,022,594,429
Total bills discounted	1,202,002,613,883

The Bank Of England Statement

London, Apr. 24. The Bank of England statement for the week ended April 20 reads as follows:

Notes in circulation	1,752,954,385
Public deposits	2,123,237
Private deposits	341,439,296
Government securities	28,461,026
Other securities	48,575,050
Receipts	28,227,174
Ratio	100

U.S. RAW COTTON EXPORTS

New York, Apr. 24. Raw cotton exports by destination as reported in sales by New York Cotton Exchange for the 1954-55 season to April 19 were as follows:

Britain	1,195,333
Continental	1,391,568
Japan	28,461,026
Canada	542,254
Total for period	2,204,439
Same period last year	2,521,028

Excluding linters.—United Press.

Mr Butler's fourth Budget turned out not unexpectedly to be a compromise between economic prudence and political opportunism.

This implies no criticism of the Chancellor's judgment. In the circumstances his policy is no doubt the right one. By giving away half of his prospective surplus (on the basis of existing taxation) he has given the public a measure of tax relief that he hopes will be matched by greater effort. And by retaining the other half he has taken the sting out of the Opposition's argument that he is "bribing" the electorate.

From the political viewpoint Mr Butler's Budget is unexceptionable. (It will prove difficult for the Socialists to argue on the hustings that the Chancellor has put Tory Party interests before the nation's economic interests and at the same time accuse him of being meanly in his concessions.) But the Budget is more vulnerable to economic objections. The Chancellor's critics fall into two categories: those who believe that he has been too generous and those who feel that he might have done more. Some commentators seem to hold both these viewpoints at once, but on the whole the informed opinion comes down on the side of the "too generous" school.

HAD TO BE SIMPLE

With only two or three weeks left of the life of the present Parliament, the Budget had to be short and simple. Proposals involving complicated fiscal legislation were out of the question. The Chancellor selected this by concentrating his concessions on income tax. The standard rate was reduced by sixpence to 8s 6d in the pound and adjustments were made in personal and children's allowances to give proportionally greater relief to family men. The only other tax change was designed to help Lancashire in its present difficulties—a reduction in purchase tax on certain textiles.

The result of these changes was to reduce a prospective surplus of revenue over expenditure from £222 million to £148 million. This compares with an estimated surplus of £10 million in 1954/55 and an actual surplus of £433 million.

From the economic viewpoint the tax concessions accorded strangely with the situation that has been developing in British economy. In the second half of last year the United Kingdom sunk into deficit on its balance of payments and the deterioration has almost gone, certainly further in the first few months of this year. The root of the trouble is over-consumption. At home and abroad, if the Chancellor curbs this year twice raised the bank rate and reimposed restriction on hire purchase deals.

PRIME TASK

Why then in a year when the nation's prime task is to raise its exports to match its increasing imports should the Chancellor give away £134 million and add to the pressure of international demand?

The purpose of the modern budget is not to achieve a balance between the Exchequer's revenue and expenditure but between supply and demand of national resources. On the demand side the Chancellor estimated that Government expenditure would be "about the same" this year as last; investment would increase "by about the same amount"; stockbuilding "will not take more of our resources than last year"; and personal consumption would rise less rapidly than it did last year. Taking all these things together Mr Butler judged that "the increase in home demand should be appreciably less than it has been in the last two years."

On the other hand, he went on, "the scope for increased production is at least as great as it has been in the past, if not greater."

INCREASED PRODUCTION

It comes down to this: with increased production, sufficient resources should be available to meet extra demands at home and still leave enough for the requisite increase in exports. Many economists would feel happier about this if the

Chancellor had given more evidence to support his judgment. As it is they entertain considerable doubts that things will turn out as the Chancellor hopes.

The success or failure of Mr Butler's budget policy will depend primarily of course, on production and personal consumption in the year ahead. Many economists feel less optimistic than the Chancellor about the prospects for production and more pessimistic about the trend of personal consumption.

They point out that the increase in production has not been as rapid as the rise in the labour force. With full employment and fewer new workers expected to enter industry this year further rises in production will depend more and more on higher output per man-hour.

CONSUMPTION SIDE

On the consumption side concern is felt at the fact that extra income generated by wage awards so far this year are already greater than the increase from this source in the whole of last year. With this extra spending power available and with the money now given back to the taxpayer by the budget, it is difficult to share Mr Butler's hope that personal consumption will rise less rapidly this year than last.

There is, of course, a reasonable hope that some of the money given back in tax reliefs will be spent on the purchase of new cars, new houses, and other big-ticket items. But the Chancellor seemed to regard this as being of less importance than the probable incentive effect of the concessions. Nevertheless there can be no denying that the economic situation in Britain today is more inflationary than it was a year ago. In view of this most observers find it hard to reconcile the fact that this year the Chancellor has given the nation £134 million of extra pocket money and that last year he gave away nothing at all.

LESS IMPORTANT ROLE

Clearly the Budget is taking a less important role as an instrument of economic policy than it did in the days of Sir Stafford Cripps and Mr Gaiskill. Direct controls over the economy have been largely exchanged for indirect ones—and these are being concentrated in the monetary field.

Mr Butler's policy is to entrust the taxpayer with more of his own money and exercise overall control over the economy by manipulating the interest rate. It is better, he says, to cut down consumption—whether it is by an industrialist laying in stocks of raw materials or a private individual by buying a

Singapore Rubber Market

Singapore, Apr. 24. The market ruled quiet on Saturday. Prices closed in Straits cents per lb. for Malaysian ports as follows:

No. 1 rubber May	91-91 1/2
June	89 1/2-90 1/2
July	88 1/2-89 1/2
No. 2 rubber May	89 1/2-90 1/2
June	87 1/2-88 1/2
July	86 1/2-87 1/2
Spot rubber unbleached	91 1/2-92 1/2

—United Press.

Exchange Rates

Business was done in the local monetary exchange market this morning at the following rates:

Sterling notes (per £1)	15.75
Indonesian rupiah (per 100)	25.25
Siam baht (per 100)	27.50
Singapore dollars	1.20
Indo-China piastres (per 100)	9.97

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Hongkong Stock Exchange this morning amounted to \$431,925. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

SHARES	BUYERS	SELLERS	SALES
HSK Bank	1330	1540	10
HSK 100	1	1533	1540
East Asia	210		
INSURANCES			
Union	1025	1040	401
Lombard			
SHIPPING			
Asia Nav.	76c		
DOCKS, ETC.			
K. Wharf	70		
Dock	44 1/2		
Provident (O)	710	720	500
Wheelock	710	720	500
LAND, ETC.			
HSK Hotel	17.50	17 1/2	3000
HSK Bond	63 1/2	64 1/2	275
			1000
			142

Shai Land Humphreys 19.50
UTILITIES
Tram 20.30 20.40 100 20.40
125 20.30
500 20.30

Yauwat Ferry 107
C. Light (O) 18 93 17.70
C. Light (N) 13.80 14.10 150 14.90
C. Light 33 1/2 35 1/2 300 35 1/2
Electric 33 1/2 35 1/2 1212 35 1/2
1900 35 1/2
Telephone 31 1/2 32 1/2
INDUSTRIALS
Cement 20.80
Rope Xd 15.70 15.90
SHEETS, ETC.
Dairy Xd 20 1/2 148 20.40
1500 20 1/2
1212 20 1/2
Watson (N) 13 1/2 500 13.40
C. Crawford 25.30
Textile Corp. 6 1000 5.90
MISCELLANEOUS
Alled 4.50 5.01

Strange Behaviour Of The London Markets

From Our Own Correspondent

London, Apr. 24. To a layman the behaviour of the London Stock market last week must have seemed strange. It greeted the tax concessions in the Budget not as he might have expected by raising its prices, but by putting them down.

This was not because the market was disappointed with the Budget. On the contrary the reduction in income tax was more than most people in the City had expected. If Mr. Hugh Gaitskill is right, £45 million of the £100 million that changes in the tax rates will cost goes to companies. This means that more will be available for distribution to shareholders—whose share of profits will in turn bear less tax.

The failure of the market to respond to this inducement was due to its belief that the Chancellor has put all his anti-inflationary weapons in one arsenal and the door is labeled "monetary policy." If the extra spending power now available to the public should result in a fresh round of inflation—and some experts fear that it will—Mr. Butler will have no alternative but to tighten credit once again through the use of the bank rate.

PARTLY EXPLAINED

This reasoning partly explained the fall of prices on the market following the Budget.

The dominant factor in the market at the moment, however, is not the Budget but the approaching general election. The market is expected to remain thin while the parties do battle on the hustings, but the general expectation of a Conservative victory should keep prices relatively firm.

The change was quiet before the Budget and the only movement of note was the fall in gilt-edged prices on the threat-

Singapore Stock Market

Brokers today quoted the following stock prices:

British Borneo Petroleum Syndicate	31s
Consolidated Tin Smelters Ord.	30s 6d
Fraser & Neave Ltd. Ord.	\$1.80
Fraser & Neave Ltd. 7 1/2% cum. div.	\$0.80
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$0.15
Malayan Breweries	\$2.50
Raffles Hotel	\$2.67
Singapore Cold Storage	\$1.77
South British Insurance Co. Ltd.	\$26.00
Straits Trading	\$25.00
Straits Steamship	\$14.50
United Engineers Ord.	
Yongwee Bros.	\$11.50
Hongkong Tin Ltd.	\$2.50
Petaling Tin Ltd.	\$1.38
Satu Lintang Rubber Co. Ltd.	\$1.40
Kempas Ltd.	\$1.35
Lunas Rubber Estates Ltd.	\$1.35
New Serendah Rubber Co. Ltd.	\$1.30
Cum. div.—China Mail Special.	

N.Y. STOCK MARKET REVIEW

New York, Apr. 22.

Prices on the stock market finished the week slightly higher as a result of a selling drive on Friday. A number of special issues, however, registered wide changes either way.

Market experts were alarmed over the late Friday drop. They pointed out the list was way over-due for selling because of the recent upsurge in prices. Business continued on the favourable side, as many of the corporations held their annual shareholders meetings last week. Stockholders generally were told that this was going to be a good year for business and the nation's economy on the whole is better.—United Press.

EVERETT ORIENT LINE

Fast regular freight — refrigerator, — passenger service to Korea, Japan, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Rangoon, Calcutta and Chittagong.

"LENEVERETT"

Arrives Apr. 25 from Manila.
Sails Apr. 26 for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon, Chittagong & Calcutta.

"REBEVERETT"

Arrives May 4
Sails May 5 for Kobe & Yokohama.
(Accepting cargo for transshipment Kobe/Fusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

EVERETT STAR LINE

Fast regular freight — refrigerator, service to Japan, Malaya, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi and Persian Gulf.
(Subject to inducement for direct call Korea)

"STAR ALCYONE"

Arrives May 8 from Singapore.
Sails May 9 for Kobe & Yokohama.

"THAI"

Arrives May 18 from Japan.
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MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1955.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY GARDEN PARTY



LEGAL SUBMISSIONS IN NG RE-TRIAL No Jurisdiction By Court Argument Put Forward

A submission that his Lordship, as a member of the Court of Appeals which quashed accused's conviction and ordered his retrial, has no jurisdiction to preside over the new trial was made by Mr Brook A. Bernacchi, Counsel for the Defence, when Dr Ng Yuk-kin, 49, medical practitioner, appeared before Mr Justice James Wicks, charged with rape, in the Criminal Sessions this morning.

Mr Bernacchi further submitted that such prejudice had been aroused in this case that it was almost impossible at this stage for his client to receive a fair trial in Hongkong.

Dr Ng is charged with raping Tam Shun, a 24-year-old spinster at his clinic in Nathan Road, on August 28, 1954.

In his first trial before Mr Justice C.W. Reece, Dr Ng was found guilty by a jury and sentenced to five years. On appeal to the Court of Appeals, of whom Mr Justice Wicks was a member, the conviction was quashed but the Court ordered a retrial.

Appearing for accused is Mr Brook A. Bernacchi, instructed by Mr M.A. da Silva.

The Crown is represented by Mr W. A. Blair-Kerr, Senior Crown Counsel, and Mr D. F. O. Mayne, Crown Counsel. Det. Inspector W. Watson was present for the Police.

Before a plea was taken from the accused, Mr Bernacchi said he had several points going to the jurisdiction of the Court. He did not purpose to argue

The Bailey appeal and other local news stories will be found on page 8.

them at length at this stage and if there was by any chance a conviction in the case he could argue them in arrest of judgment at a later stage.

His first point, Counsel said, was that although the order of the Full Court quashing the former conviction in the case was a valid order, the provisions in the Ordinance under which the Full Court ordered a retrial were ultra vires, null and void in that (a) they were contrary to the terms of the Magna Carta that no man should be placed in jeopardy twice for the same offence; (b) they defeated in effect the right of the accused to go before HM in Council and in effect gave power to the Full Court that even HM in Council had not given; (c) the Ordinance itself did not provide any procedure and that there was no more reason to go back at this stage than to go back for instance before a magistrate for him to decide whether or not to commit again.

In other words, Counsel was saying that the former conviction of the magistrate was completely exhausted by the former trial. There was no

commitment before his Lordship at all, he submitted.

He submitted that, on his second point, his Lordship being a member of the Court of Appeals had no jurisdiction to preside over the retrial.

PREJUDICE CLAIM

His third point was that such prejudice had been aroused in the case, based largely on a failure to distinguish between a medical offence with a patient and the criminal offence of rape, that it was almost impossible at this stage for his client to receive a fair trial in Hongkong. Mr Bernacchi submitted. He said that in England there was provision for a change of venue "and I say that the only way a fair trial can now be given to my client is by order in Council of HM the Queen removing the trial to some other part of Her Majesty's dominions."

His Lordship indicated that he would adjourn for half an hour to enable Counsel to produce authority in support of his propositions. When hearing resumed, Mr Bernacchi said he had some au-

thorities to assist the Court but following a discussion with his instructing solicitor they had come to the conclusion that he felt he should ask the Court to adjourn at least until tomorrow morning in order to present his case in a proper way.

JUDGE'S RULING

His Lordship directed Counsel to proceed as best he could. Following further submissions on the propositions by Mr

ON WAY TO HOME LEAVE

Mr Angus Thuermer, a former Associated Press correspondent who is now American Vice-Consul in Colombo, arrived here in the mv Asia from Ceylon this morning en route home on leave.

Mr Thuermer, who has been in Colombo for the past two years, was accompanied by his wife, the former Miss Alice Alexander, who was also one time an Air editor, and their three small children. They are sailing for San Francisco in the President Wilson early next month.

Ice Show Cast In Hongkong

Fifty-six members of the cast of the ice show, "Holiday On Ice," arrived here this morning in the mv Asia from Colombo where they had been playing during the last eight weeks.

The group, many of whom played here last year, is to leave tomorrow to fulfil an engagement.

The show, which is American managed, has in its cast artists of 25 to 30 different nationalities including British, American, German and Swiss.

Bernacchi and submissions by the Crown in reply, Mr Justice Wicks ruled that he has jurisdiction to preside over the trial and that the trial could properly take place in Hongkong.

A jury of five men and two women was then empanelled. Hearing is continuing.

Anzac Day Observed

Local members of the Australian and New Zealand Community gathered at the Cenotaph this morning to lay wreaths in commemoration of Anzac Day.

Before the wreaths were laid four men from 27 HAA, RA, took up duty at the Cenotaph and stood with reversed arms at the four corners.

The first wreath to be laid was the Anzac wreath, by Mr C. W. Greaves. He was followed by Mr A. C. Slater, who laid the Australian Commonwealth wreath.

The following then laid wreaths: Air Commodore S. E. Faber for the British Legion, Mr P. A. Laroche for the French Ex-servicemen's Association, Mr L. H. Worne for the Australian Association of Hongkong, the Hon. Mr Justice T. J. Gould for the New Zealand Association of Hongkong, F/O M. Farrelly for the Australian Combined Services, and Mr M. Heenan for the New Zealand Combined Services.

A bugle from the 1st Bn. Essex Regiment then sounded the Last Post which was followed by two minutes silence and the ceremony ended with Reveille.

Victor Ardy Returns

Mr Victor Ardy, founder and conductor of the Hongkong Concert Orchestra, accompanied by Mrs. Ardy, returned from leave in the Italian liner Asia this morning.

Mr Ardy, who had been away for eight months, visited the main musical centres in the United Kingdom, France, Spain, Portugal and Italy. He has brought back the scores of several musical shows which are still running in many European countries. These include "The King and I," "Salad Days," and "Wedding in Paris."

Crown Enters Nolle Prosequi

At the Criminal Sessions this morning a nolle prosequi was entered by Mr D. F. O. Mayne, Crown Counsel, on behalf of the Attorney General in the case against 28-year-old coolie, Fu Ah-tau, alias Yuen Fuk-kuen, who had been remanded last Friday for a retrial.

Mr Justice James Wicks, Acting Puisne Judge, formally discharged the accused.

On Friday, a jury of six men and a woman found Fu not guilty of murdering Chen Lung-shing outside a restaurant in Fuk Wah Village, Shamshipo, on January 7. The jury failed to reach a verdict on a charge of manslaughter and Mr Justice Wicks remanded Fu for trial again.

Found Hanged In Prison Cell

The Government Public Relations Office has disclosed that early this morning a Chinese was found hanged in a cell at the Victoria road gaol.

This striking half-page picture was taken by a staff photographer during last Thursday's Queen's Birthday garden party at Government House. It shows a section of the huge crowd of guests which thronged the main lawns.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"I wouldn't want you two to stop dreaming about owning your own jet plane—I'll take a bus to the store!"

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